

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ST. HELENS



# Annual Report

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR, 1922.

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FRANK HAUXWELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,  
and School Medical Officer.

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St. Helens:

WOOD, WESTWORTH & CO., LTD., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,  
HARDSHAW STREET.

1923.



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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ST. HELENS.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the 50th Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The form of the report follows the lines of the previous year, and is the second of the series of short or "ordinary reports" required by the Ministry of Health.

According to the estimate of the Registrar General, the mid-year population of the Borough was 106,400. The birth rate for the year was 26·4 per thousand of the population, and the natural increase of population during 1922 was 1382.

The death rate was 13·4 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infantile Mortality 115·5 per 1,000 births. Both these are increased rates compared with the year 1921. The increased death rate is mainly due to an increased number of deaths from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, and these were mainly associated with the prevalence of influenza and measles during the year. The increased infantile mortality appears to be partly due to increased deaths from pneumonia and allied diseases, and partly to antenatal conditions. It is suggested that the chief of these antenatal conditions operative during 1922 were poverty and overcrowding. For the 105 Great Towns of England and Wales during the same period, the death rate was 13·0 per 1,000 of the population, and the infantile mortality 82 per 1,000 births.

During the early part of the year, Influenza was very prevalent though in a mild form. A return of Measles in epidemic form occurred during the spring and caused 60 deaths, 13 of

which were in infants under one year of age. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and Puerperal Fever was less than in the previous year, and though there was an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria the number of deaths from this cause remained the same.

Of the general work of the Department there are no new developments to report. With persistent calls for economy it has been impossible to do more than carry on. The increased death rate and the increased infantile mortality I have tried to ascribe to their proper causes. That these causes are to some extent outside the control of a public health department must not be taken as justification for further economy. They should rather be a warning and economies now possible should be utilised to develop the services wherever possible.

I take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for the kindness and consideration displayed to me in the conduct of my work, and I have to record my hearty appreciation of the loyal and willing co-operation of all members of my staff.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HAUXWELL.

September, 1923.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres) ... ..	7284
Population (Census, 1921) ... ..	102640
Estimated Population mid-year 1922 ... ..	106400
*Number of structurally separate sets of premises	
intended or used for habitation ... ..	18516
*Number of families or separate occupiers ... ..	19688
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1923) ...	£389109
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1500

\*From Census, 1921.

A structurally separate set of premises may be defined as any room, or set of rooms, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. The figure furnished includes a small number of premises, which, for one reason or another were vacant on census night.

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## STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer:

Frank Hauxwell, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. A. Turner, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

J. C. Saunders, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Resigned May 27th, 1922.

A. J. B. Griffin, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Appointed as from August 5th, 1922.

Margaret A. Reid, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen).

Dental Surgeon:

R. M. Timperley, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspectors, etc. :

W. J. Milligan (1) ..... Chief Sanitary Inspector

H. Brown (1), (4), (5), (6), (9) ..... Sanitary Inspector

H. Lowe (4), (6) ..... do.

J. Skeath (4) ..... do.

T. Blashill, (1), (5) ...Superintendent of Public Abattoir.



## Matron of Corporation Hospitals :

Edith Carder

## Health Visitors, School Nurses, and Tuberculosis Nurses:

Ethel Denman,	(1),(2),(3),(8)	F. Wilkinson,	(8)
Grace Healey,	(2),(3),(8)*	Annie Jones,	(2),(3),(8)
Ada Rogerson,	(2),(3),	Amy Coates,	(2),(3),(8)
Arianwen Hughes,	(2),(3),(8)*	Gladys Milne,	(8)
*Hilda Staniforth,	(1),(2),(3),(8)	Mary Tytler,	(8)
Jennie Coates,	(2),(3),(8)*	Agnes Hunt,	(8)
Florence Faber,	(3),(8)	May Ritson,	(2),(3),(8)
*Edith Brookfield,	(3),(8)	Elizabeth Purcell,	(2),(3),(8)
Mary Riding,	(3),(8)	Dorothy Grime	(3),(8)
Winifred Cowan,	(2),(3),(8)	Ada Hare	(3),(8)
Eliz. Ravenscroft,	(2),(3),(8)	Elizabeth Starke,	(2),(3),(8)

(\*) Resigned during the year.

(1) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

(2) Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

(3) Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

(4) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Liverpool University.

(5) Certificate for Meat Inspection of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

(6) Certificate for Meat Inspection of Liverpool University.

(7) Certificate for Building Construction (Advanced) Board of Education.

(8) A trained Nurse.

(9) Certificate for Building Construction, first stage.

## The following are part time officers:

J. Unsworth, M.B., B.S., Lond.....	Physician to the X-ray Department, Tuberculosis Dispensary.
H. E. Davies, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. ....	Public Analyst.
R. F. Watson, M.R.C.V.S. ....	Veterinary Inspector.

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## I.—METEOROLOGY.

At the Corporation observatory in Victoria Park readings are taken once a day at 9 a.m.

The total rainfall for the year was 34.56 inches. The annual rainfall since 1890 is shown in Table 1. The highest temperature in the shade during the year was on June 2nd when it reached 82.4°F. The lowest was 22.2°F on the 25th November.

A special rain gauge is also maintained in the police parade ground for the collection and measurement month by month of the amount of atmospheric pollution. This has shown the amount of total solids deposited in St. Helens during the year April 1922 to March 1923, to be 15134 metric tons per 100 square Kilometres or approximately 1362 lbs. per acre. The accompanying statement shows the amount deposited in St. Helens as compared with that at other stations during the same period, the figures given being the number of metric tons of total solids deposited per 100 square Kilometres (a metric ton per square Kilometre is approximately 9 lbs. per acre.)

St. Helens .....	15134
Liverpool .....	24981
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....	16796
Kingston-upon-Hull .....	15444
Southport (Hesketh Park) .....	7065
Rothamsted .....	3438
London—Meteorological Office .....	13013
Finsbury Park .....	9437
Ravenscourt Park .....	9325
Southwark Park .....	12707
Wandsworth Common .....	9696
Golden Lane .....	16528
Archbishops Park .....	13140
Victoria Park .....	9586



TOTAL RAINFALL IN INCHES IN S<sup>T</sup> HELENS SINCE 1890.

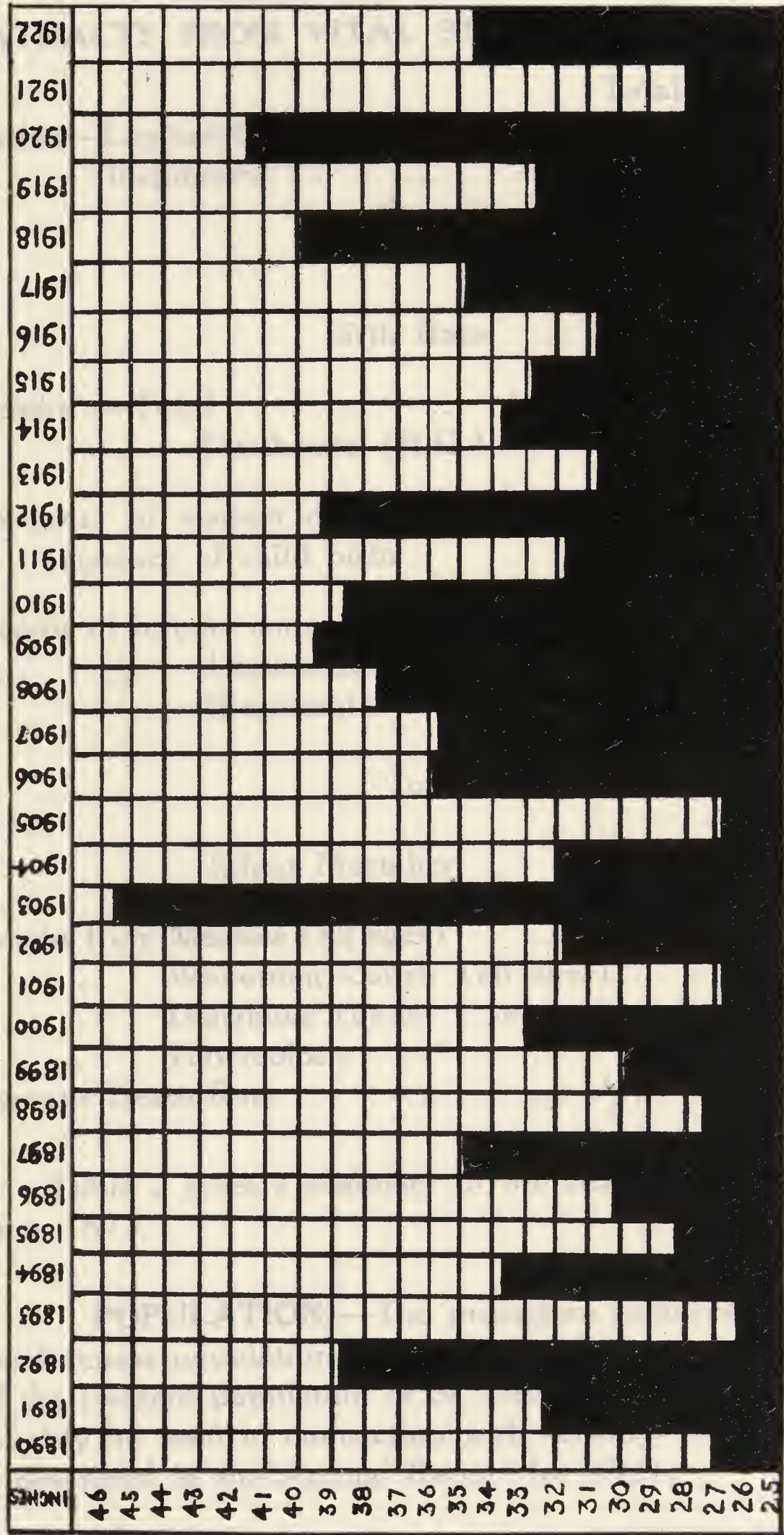
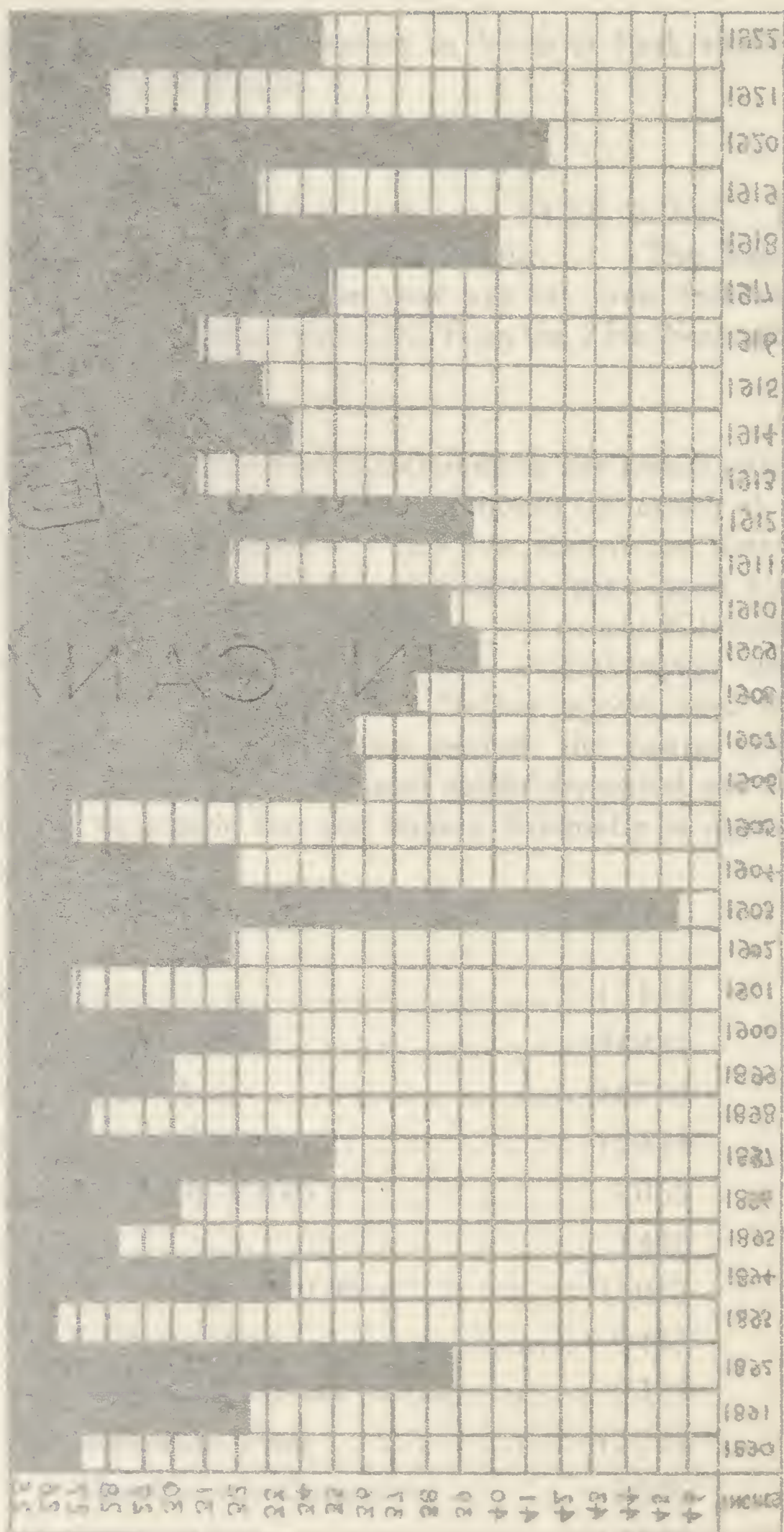


TABLE 1. ANNUAL INCHES IN ST. HELENS SINCE 1880.





## II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR :

			Total	M.	F.
Births:—	Legitimate	...	2732	1360	1372
	Illegitimate	...	81	39	42
Totals			2813	1399	1414

Birth Rate ... 26.4

Deaths :—Total ... 1431  
 Death-rate (R.G.) 13.4

Number of women dying in or in con- ) from Sepsis ... 4  
 sequence of child birth ... 11 ) from other causes ... 7

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate	...	310
Illegitimate	...	15
Total	...	325

Infant Mortality ... 115.5

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	60
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	3
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	25
„ Tuberculosis	...	...	117
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	0.93

Table 2 gives a summary of the vital statistics for St. Helens since 1873.

**POPULATION.**—The procedure followed in adjusting the local census population of 1921 in order to arrive at an estimate of the resident population of St. Helens for that year, which could suitably be used in connection with statistics of births and deaths is described in the Annual Report for 1921.

The estimate of population as at 30th June, 1922, which is now given, has been based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced



**Table 2.**  
Statistics for St. Helens since 1873.

YEARS	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Rate of Persons Married.	DEATHS FROM							
							Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
1873	45,500	46.6	23.6	2.75	148	—	4	19	99	20	0	94	9	25
1874	46,188	46.3	31.4	5.03	198	—	0	29	238	19	0	110	41	26
1875	48,668	45.4	24.6	2.51	138	—	0	4	21	45	0	101	31	41
1876	52,246	45.6	23.2	3.20	149	—	0	101	21	42	0	94	7	30
1877	54,463	44.3	22.8	2.09	150	—	0	2	12	22	0	77	48	31
1878	57,534	43.2	23.9	3.09	165	—	0	4	22	35	0	135	15	74
1879	57,522	41.1	22.4	5.51	136	—	0	143	82	31	0	52	2	29
1880	58,807	41.6	20.0	2.92	169	—	0	0	27	32	0	131	71	8
1881	57,575	43.5	21.6	2.03	128	—	0	14	27	45	0	76	3	22
1882	58,903	43.7	25.4	4.95	180	—	0	205	35	24	0	85	36	38
1883	60,263	40.69	21.65	2.5	143	—	0	3	14	31	0	69	24	11
1884	61,584	42.50	24.16	5.3	173	—	0	131	16	33	2	131	9	11
1885	62,932	39.93	23.32	3.5	168	—	0	81	13	7	1	56	53	11
1886	64,311	40.70	22.46	5.2	172	—	0	102	34	28	0	122	41	10
1887	65,718	37.00	21.69	3.9	163	—	0	53	35	34	0	101	28	11
1888	67,158	39.20	19.80	3.1	151	—	0	38	11	22	0	65	61	21
1889	68,628	39.86	23.50	4.18	177	—	0	78	3	81	1	85	15	29
1890	70,132	38.90	25.43	5.3	170	—	0	19	181	24	1	74	68	13
1891	71,509	40.80	26.02	3.0	180	—	0	54	24	26	0	78	29	9
1892	72,399	40.2	21.0	2.64	147	—	1	23	18	25	0	84	31	12
1893	73,576	41.3	24.4	5.4	196	—	5	135	6	52	0	168	19	16
1894	*76,112	37.8	18.3	2.21	161	14.6	0	21	14	26	2	38	61	10
1895	77,288	40.9	21.8	3.10	181	13.0	1	54	9	59	0	101	14	8
1896	78,482	38.7	20.9	3.73	177	13.2	0	38	59	40	0	63	78	17
1897	79,694	40.0	21.8	4.3	181	14.2	0	87	44	33	0	133	33	20
1898	80,926	40.3	19.9	3.2	172	14.2	0	17	24	30	0	140	34	16
1899	82,176	38.3	20.4	2.9	157	13.0	0	21	8	43	0	114	41	15
1900	83,445	37.1	22.8	3.2	188	13.0	0	59	25	19	0	91	56	19
1901	84,734	36.9	19.7	2.56	175	13.9	0	7	29	34	0	95	17	3
1902	86,043	37.4	19.7	2.60	167	11.4	0	59	52	25	0	50	18	20
1903	87,372	39.1	17.5	1.72	138	13.0	0	1	26	18	0	53	30	23
1904	88,722	37.4	20.9	3.96	174	12.9	3	131	17	13	0	120	49	22
1905	89,843	36.05	17.2	1.88	132	11.7	0	41	16	2	0	66	26	18
1906	91,153	33.9	17.3	1.79	159	11.9	0	10	4	18	0	105	5	22
1907	92,476	34.1	18.3	2.87	155	13.6	0	145	10	12	0	36	52	11
1908	93,812	35.2	16.0	1.32	122	12.3	0	0	29	12	0	59	7	17
1909	95,161	32.0	18.5	3.5	149	12.7	0	188	33	13	0	27	62	12
1910	96,523	32.7	14.5	1.26	121	13.1	1	15	22	10	0	51	16	7
1911	96,870	33.5	18.3	3.03	158	12.7	0	69	13	22	0	143	39	8
1912	98,159	31.9	15.5	1.76	124	14.0	0	62	19	8	0	49	46	19
1913	99,460	32.1	18.9	3.74	155	14.6	0	189	26	4	0	120	18	15
1914	100,775	33.3	17.0	1.62	138	14.1	0	25	5	4	0	98	24	8
1915†	92,240	32.1	19.3	3.1	129	16.1	0	126	12	6	0	78	40	32
1916†	90,000	26.5	16.8	1.95	108	14.9	0	2	30	2	0	64	34	85
1917†	90,600	22.0	16.53	2.26	123	10.60	0	65	20	2	0	37	19	79
1918†	90,600	24.1	21.2	2.45	126	11.4	0	26	24	0	0	48	24	100
1919†	100,805	25.5	15.0	0.82	117	17.5	0	5	9	2	0	35	7	25
1920	104,822	31.8	13.5	1.2	113	16.8	0	56	7	0	0	44	7	13
1921	104,900	29.1	12.6	0.83	103	17.2	0	7	5	0	0	63	24	5
1922	106,400	26.4	13.4	0.93	115	11.5	0	60	4	2	0	63	3	5

†Estimated civil population

\*Borough extended

by the births and deaths in the area, and of migration as indicated from other sources of information such as the changes in the numbers on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade. According to such an adjustment the estimated mid-year population of St. Helens for 1922, was 106,400.

The natural increase of population during 1922, i.e., the excess of the number of births over deaths was 1382 ; the natural increase in 1921 was 1731.

The population, the acreage, and the density of each ward, as shown by the 1921 census, and the corresponding population at the 1911 census are given in Table 3a. The distribution of the population in families in the various wards is shown on table 3b.

A comparison of the number of persons per family, the number of families per dwelling and the number of rooms per dwelling, in St. Helens at the time of the 1921 census, with the corresponding figures for several neighbouring areas is shown in table 3c.

**Table 3a.**

Population, Acreage and density of persons in each ward.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Total Population (Census)			Estimated population mid-year 1922.
		Persons 1911.	Persons 1921.	Persons per Acre 1921.	
St. Helens C.B.	7,284	96,551	102,640	14.1	106,400
Central .....	94	6,336	6,403	68.1	6,583
East Sutton ...	1,312	11,584	12,308	9.4	12,656
Hardshaw .....	343	11,526	12,048	35.1	12,386
North Eccleston	235	12,252	12,670	53.9	13,026
North Windle ...	697	12,188	12,269	17.6	13,486
Parr .....	1,485	12,209	12,899	8.7	13,262
South Eccleston	622	11,873	13,618	21.9	14,001
South Windle ...	67	8,279	8,047	120.1	8,273
West Sutton.....	2,429	10,304	12,378	5.1	12,727



**Table 3b.**  
Distribution of population in families in the various wards  
(1921 Census.)

	Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Structurally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Rooms per person.
St. Helens C.B.	19,688	100,201	18,379	78,722	0.79
Central .....	1,176	6,038	1,025	4,389	0.73
East Sutton ...	2,368	12,138	2,259	9,486	0.78
Hardshaw .....	2,339	11,806	2,163	9,521	0.81
North Eccleston	2,501	12,670	2,331	8,971	0.71
North Windle ...	2,549	12,250	2,446	11,985	0.98
Parr .....	2,407	12,786	2,223	8,435	0.66
South Eccleston	2,722	13,320	2,531	11,360	0.85
South Windle ...	1,525	7,980	1,480	6,070	0.76
West Sutton.....	2,101	11,213	1,921	8,505	0.76

Note.—For the purpose of the Census the rooms enumerated are the usual living-rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, closets, bathrooms or any warehouse, office or shop rooms.

**Table 3c.**  
Comparison of the number of rooms per dwelling, the families per dwelling, and the persons per family in St. Helens with the corresponding figures in neighbouring areas.

Area.	Total Population.	Rooms per dwelling	Families per dwelling	Persons per family.		Rooms per person.		
						All private families 1921.	Families in 1—9 rooms.	
				1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Lancashire County..	4,927,484	4.71	1.05	4.27	4.52	1.04	1.02	1.01
St. Helens.....	102,640	4.29	1.07	5.09	5.31	0.79	0.78	0.81
Warrington .....	76,811	4.58	1.05	4.83	4.94	0.91	0.90	0.90
Wigan .....	89,421	4.38	1.17	4.31	5.00	0.87	0.86	0.86
Bootle .....	76,487	5.39	1.17	4.80	4.97	0.95	0.94	0.96
Bolton .....	178,683	4.26	1.02	4.13	4.39	1.01	1.00	0.98
Blackburn .....	126,643	4.43	1.02	3.91	4.26	1.11	1.10	1.04
Haydock .....	10,330	4.10	1.02	5.42	5.36	0.74	0.73	0.75
Blackpool .....	99,639	5.96	1.08	4.20	*	1.28	1.21	*
Southport .....	76,621	5.94	1.11	4.05	*	1.32	1.25	*

\*Owing to changes of boundary in the intercensal period 1911—1921 these figures are not available.



Table 4.

Number of illegitimate births.

Years.....	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of illegitimate births ....	76	76	68	70	87	80	84	71	108	84	96	97	92	78	78	112	127	131	136	81
Proportion per 1,000 population	0.86	0.85	0.75	0.76	0.94	0.85	0.88	0.73	1.11	0.85	0.96	0.96	0.90	0.79	0.79	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7

Table 5.

Number of marriages.

Years.....	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of marriages..	576	529	544	632	579	608	637	617	691	730	706	745	568	536	579	924	882	903	612
Marriage rate per 1,000 population..	12.96	11.76	11.93	13.6	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.7	14.09	14.6	14.01	14.5	11.58	10.60	11.4	17.5	16.8	17.2	11.5

**BIRTHS.**—The number of births registered in St. Helens during 1922 was 2781. Sixty births occurring in other districts were transferable to St. Helens and twenty-eight occurring in the borough were transferred to other districts, making a total of 2813 births belonging to the borough. The birth rate for the year was 26.4 per 1,000 of population, showing a decrease from the figure of 29.1 per 1,000 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales during 1922 was 20.6 and for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns 21.4 per 1,000.

In St. Helens, the male births numbered 1399 and the female 1414, being a proportion of 1011 female to 1000 male children born.

Illegitimate births were 2.8% of the total, as compared with 4.4% in the previous year.

Table 7 shows the number of births notified in each ward during the year. Table 6 shows the birth rate in St. Helens since 1873, and Table 4 gives the illegitimate birth rate since 1903.

**Table 7.**

Showing the number of births in the wards notified during 1922, and the birth rates ; also the number of deaths and the deaths rates in the wards—and figures for England and Wales.

WARD.	Number of births notified.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 population.
North Eccleston	352	27.0	172	13.2
South Eccleston	356	25.4	159	11.3
Central ...	186	28.2	137	20.8
North Windle	274	20.3	146	10.8
South Windle...	220	26.5	116	14.0
Hardshaw ...	322	25.9	164	13.2
East Sutton ...	282	22.2	184	14.5
West Sutton ...	350	27.5	168	13.2
Parr ... ..	388	29.2	185	13.9
Total ...	2730	25.6	1431	13.4
England & Wales	—	20.6	—	12.9
105 Great Towns	—	21.4	—	13.0



TABLE 6.

# BIRTH RATE - ST HELENS, 1873-1922.

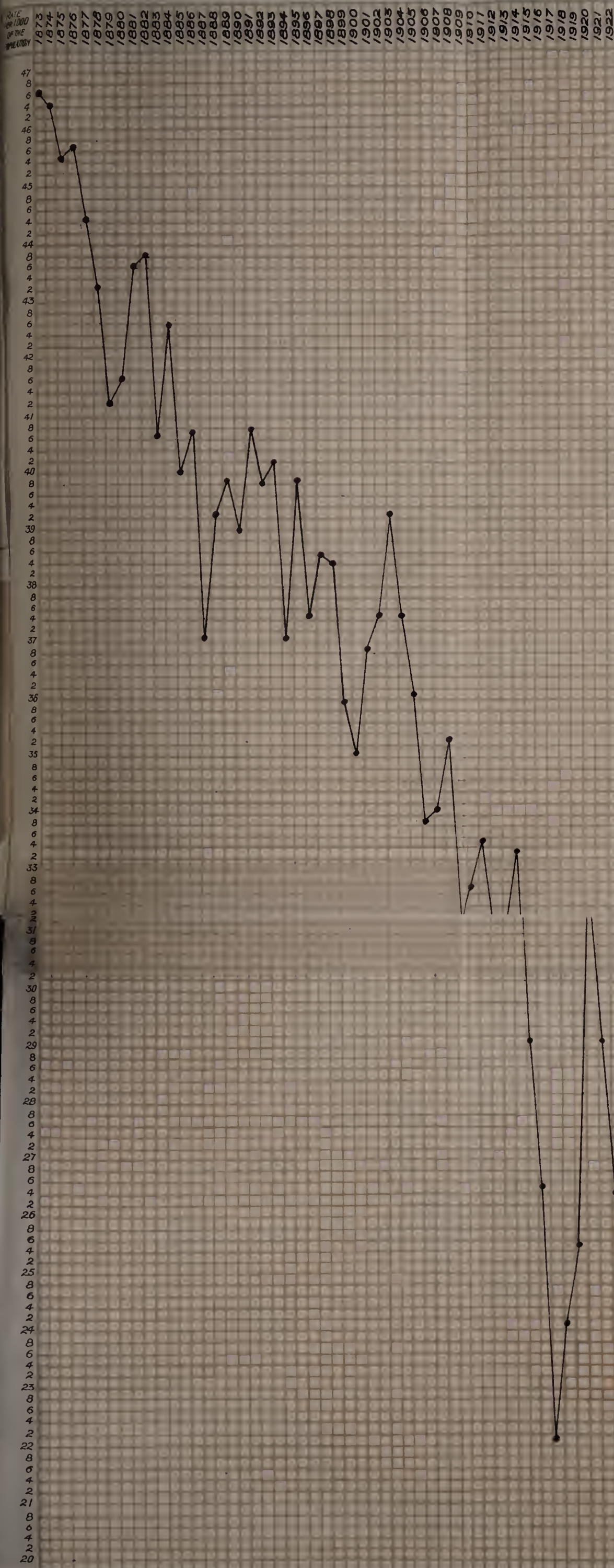




Table 6.

Grain Yield - 27 Years, 1953

Grain Yield - 27 Years, 1953



**MARRIAGES.**—The number of marriages during the year has been 612, giving a rate of persons married of 11.5 per thousand of the population. Table 5 shows the rate for past years.

**DEATHS.**—The number of deaths occurring within the borough during the year was 1390. This total includes 134 deaths in St. Helens of persons usually resident in other areas, but excludes 175 deaths of persons usually resident within the borough which occurred in other areas, the actual number of deaths assignable to St. Helens being 1431. This gives a nett death rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population.

A comparison of the death rate in St. Helens with the rate for England and Wales and for the great and smaller towns is shown in the following statement, which also gives the death rate for St. Helens for the previous year :

England and Wales, 1922	...	...	12.9 per 1,000
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	...	...	13.0 per 1,000
155 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted pop- ulations 20,000 to 50,000)	...	...	11.7 per 1,000
St. Helens, 1922	...	...	13.4 per 1,000
St. Helens, 1921	...	...	12.6 per 1,000

The slightly higher death rate in 1922 as compared with the preceding year appears to be mainly due to the increased number of deaths from Pneumonia and other Respiratory diseases. In 1921 the death rate from these diseases was 2.7 per 1,000 of the population. In 1922 it was 3.7 per 1,000. This increase was mainly associated with the prevalence of Influenza at the beginning of the year and the epidemic of Measles which occurred during the spring.

Table 7 gives the number of births and deaths occurring in the different wards during 1922, and Table 8 shows the death rate in the borough since 1873.

**Seasonal Deaths.**—The following table gives the number of deaths which occurred in St. Helens in each quarter of the year, with the death rate for each quarter, and the death rates for England and Wales for the same periods.

				No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1000 of population	
					St. Helens	England & Wales
First Quarter	...	448	...	16.9	...	17.7
Second Quarter	...	340	...	12.7	...	12.7
Third Quarter	...	260	...	9.7	...	9.5
Fourth Quarter	...	342	...	12.8	...	11.5

**Coroners Inquests.**—During the year 97 deaths were reported to the Coroner. In 48 of these the Coroner was able without an inquest to issue a certificate attributing the death to natural causes. In 49 instances an inquest was held, and in these cases the deaths were recorded as attributable to :—

Colliery Accidents .....	11
Street Accidents .....	3
Accidents on Railways .....	2
Accidents in Works .....	2
Drowning .....	6
Poisoning .....	1
Scalds and Burns .....	5
Other Deaths from violence .....	6
Natural Causes .....	8
Other Causes .....	5
	<hr/>
	49
	<hr/>

**Causes of Death.**—Figures relating to the causes of and ages at death during the year are given in Table 9.

**Zymotic death rate.**—The number of deaths caused by the seven “principal epidemic diseases” during 1922 was 99, giving a Zymotic death rate of 0.93 per 1000 of the population.

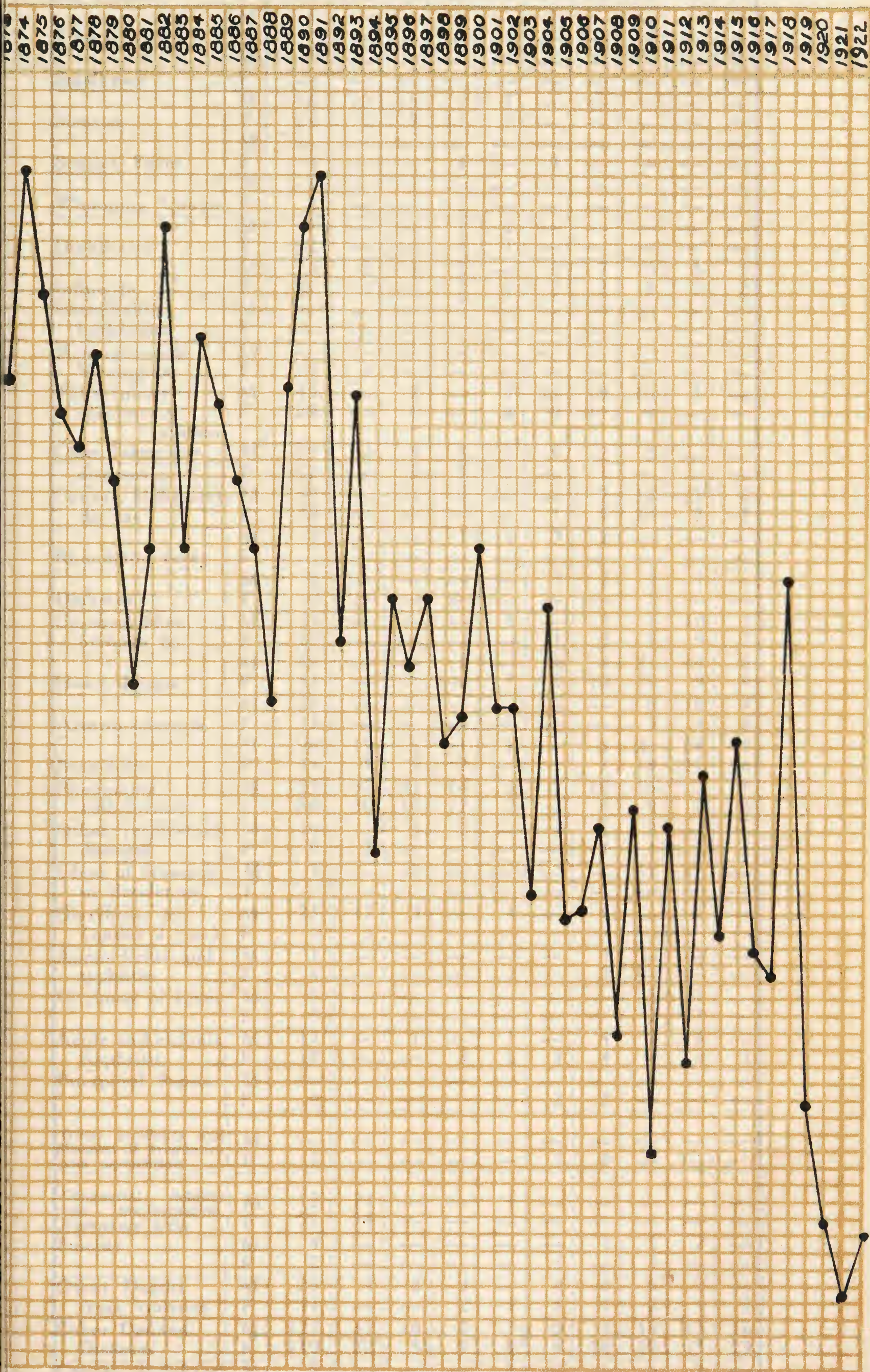
The causes of these deaths were as follows :—

Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	25
Whooping Cough .....	3
Measles .....	60
Scarlet Fever .....	4
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	5
Fever (enteric, typhus, and simple continued fever) .....	2
Small-pox .....	0

Table 2 shows the figures since 1873.

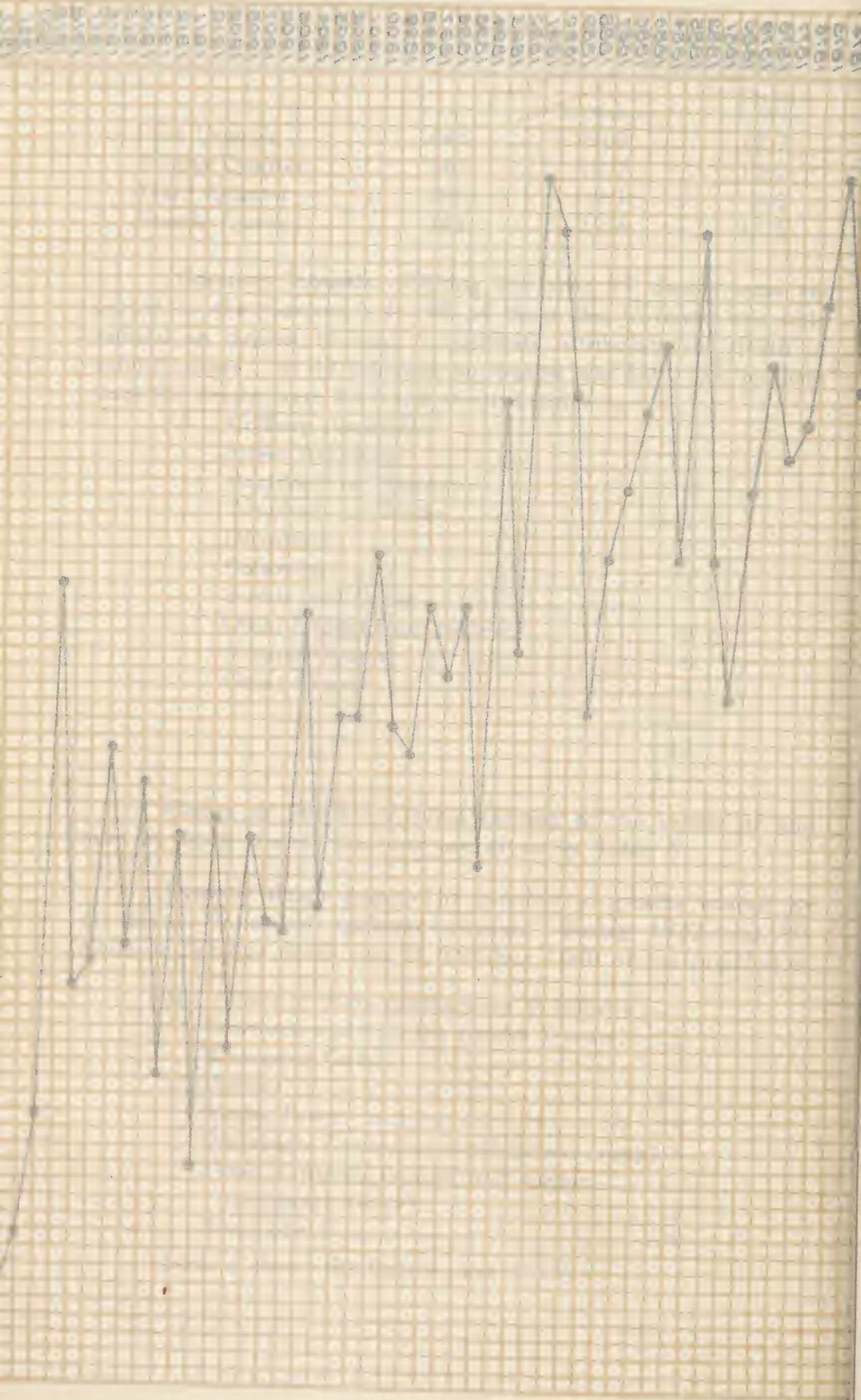


# DEATH RATE - ST. HELENS, 1873-1922.



The death rate is not corrected for age & sex distribution.







Causes of, and ages at, death during 1922.

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	At Ages								
			0-1	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes	M	813	197	87	49	23	40	88	171	109	49
	F	618	128	42	46	30	31	69	122	75	75
Enteric Fever .....	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	M	36	10	15	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	24	3	9	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	M	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .....	M	24	2	1	2	—	2	7	6	3	1
	F	21	1	—	2	1	2	2	8	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	49	—	2	—	3	11	19	13	1	—
	F	29	—	1	—	4	9	11	4	—	—
Other Tuberculous diseases .....	M	27	2	5	8	3	5	2	2	—	—
	F	12	—	3	3	5	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant disease	M	59	—	—	—	—	—	7	34	12	6
	F	39	—	—	—	—	1	5	24	7	2
Rheumatic fever	M	7	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	M	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cerebral Hæm- orrhage &c. ....	M	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	10	3
	F	29	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	9	7
Heart disease .....	M	49	—	—	1	—	4	4	21	14	5
	F	51	—	—	—	1	3	10	19	9	9
Arterio-sclerosis	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	4
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6
Bronchitis .....	M	99	19	5	1	1	1	5	25	29	13
	F	73	9	5	2	—	1	1	18	21	16
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	M	123	37	31	14	3	2	18	15	2	1
	F	86	30	19	12	2	2	6	9	2	4
Other respiratory diseases .....	M	10	1	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	M	23	17	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	F	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and typhlitis .....	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Acute and chronic Nephritis .....	M	17	—	1	—	1	—	4	7	4	—
	F	18	—	—	3	2	2	4	4	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
Congenital debility and malformation, Premature birth ...	M	72	71	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide .....	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Deaths from violence	M	25	1	2	3	—	4	6	6	3	—
	F	11	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
Other Defined Diseases .....	M	127	37	18	7	3	5	7	19	15	16
	F	110	22	5	5	9	4	14	15	13	23
Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
		1421	225	120	95	52	71	157	292	184	124



**Deaths from Tuberculosis.**—Tuberculosis was the cause of 117 deaths during the year—that is 8% of all deaths belonging to the borough. Of these deaths 78 were attributable to Tuberculosis of the lungs and 39 to other forms of Tuberculosis. The ages at which these deaths occurred are shown in Table 9.

**Other causes of death.**—The following extract from Table 9 shows some of the other principal causes of death:—

Pneumonia (all forms) .....	209
Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases .....	191
Heart Disease .....	100
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ....	50
Cancer and Malignant Disease ... ..	98
Suicide and other deaths from violence .....	42

**Infantile Mortality.**—During 1922 there were 325 deaths of children under one year of age. This corresponds to an infantile mortality rate of 115.5 per 1,000 births. The infant death rate for 1921 was 103.6.

Of the 325 deaths under 1 year, 310 were legitimate children and 15 illegitimate children, giving a legitimate infant mortality of 113 per 1,000 legitimate births and an illegitimate infant mortality of 185 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

The principal causes of death in all cases was as follows:—

Congenital debility and malformation and premature birth .....	125
Pneumonia .....	67
Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases .....	32
Diarrhœa, &c. ....	22
Measles .....	13
Tuberculosis .....	2
Other Diseases .....	64

A further examination of the causes of these deaths shows that the principal increase in 1922 compared with 1921 has been in the number of deaths due to pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, and to congenital debility, malformations and premature births, with a slighter increase due to Measles. There has been a decrease in the deaths due to Diarrhoea, etc.

The following statement reviews the infant death rates under the principal causes in the two years.

	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.	
	1921.	1922.
Congenital debility, malformations and premature births .....	39.88	44.43
Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases .....	26.80	35.19
Measles and Whooping Cough .....	2.61	4.62
Diarrhoea, etc. ....	12.09	7.82
Other Diseases .....	22.23	23.46

Again the proportion of deaths of infants at the earliest ages is higher in 1922 than in 1921 as shown by the following comparison.

	Expressed as % of total Infantile deaths.	
	1921.	1922.
Deaths under 1 day old .....	15.50	19.25
Deaths 1 to 7 days old .....	9.49	10.86
Deaths 1 to 4 weeks old.....	13.29	13.04
Deaths 4 weeks to 3 months old	18.68	18.64
Deaths 3 to 6 months old.....	18.03	13.97
Deaths 6 to 12 months old ...	25.00	24.23

Considering therefore the causes of these deaths (pneumonia, congenital debility, etc.), and the ages at which the deaths occurred (the higher percentage of deaths of infants under 1 week old in 1922 as compared with 1921), it would appear that two

factors were acting during 1922 to increase the infantile mortality. These were

- (a) prevalence of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases mainly associated with the prevalence of influenza and measles, and
- (b) some ante natal factor which lessened the vitality of the child.

The influence of the ante-natal factor cannot however, be overlooked when considering the deaths from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

Whilst therefore definite conclusions cannot be drawn from a comparison of two years only, it seems a reasonable supposition that ante natal conditions had more effect than usual on the infantile mortality in St. Helens during 1922. What these special conditions were, it is difficult to say without an exhaustive enquiry. There were, however, during the year two conditions operating in St. Helens which experience teaches us have a harmful effect on health generally. These were poverty due to industrial depression and overcrowding due to lack of houses. That unhealthy parents predispose to unhealthy children is undoubted, so that in these two conditions we probably have the predisposing cause of many of the infant deaths that occurred. Other causes there are and these must be dealt with by increased activity in ante natal work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

Table 10 shows the infant death rate for St. Helens since 1873 and the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

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### III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

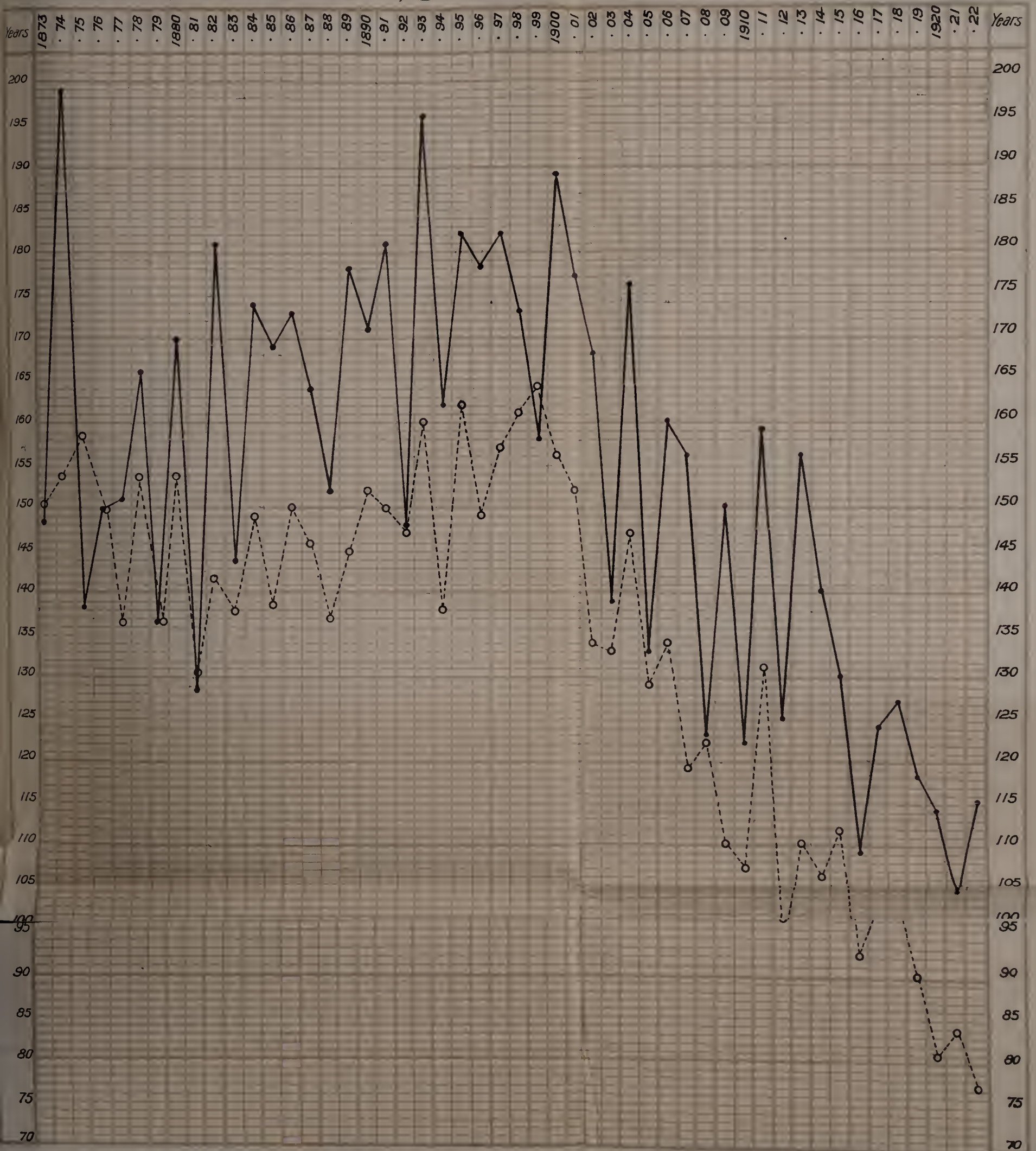
The following are the infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health in St. Helens:—

Small Pox	Typhus Fever
Scarlet Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria and Membranous	Continued Fever
Croup	Trench Fever
Enteric Fever	Dysentery



Table 10.

# *INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE, S<sup>T</sup> HELENS AND ENGLAND AND WALES 1873-1922*

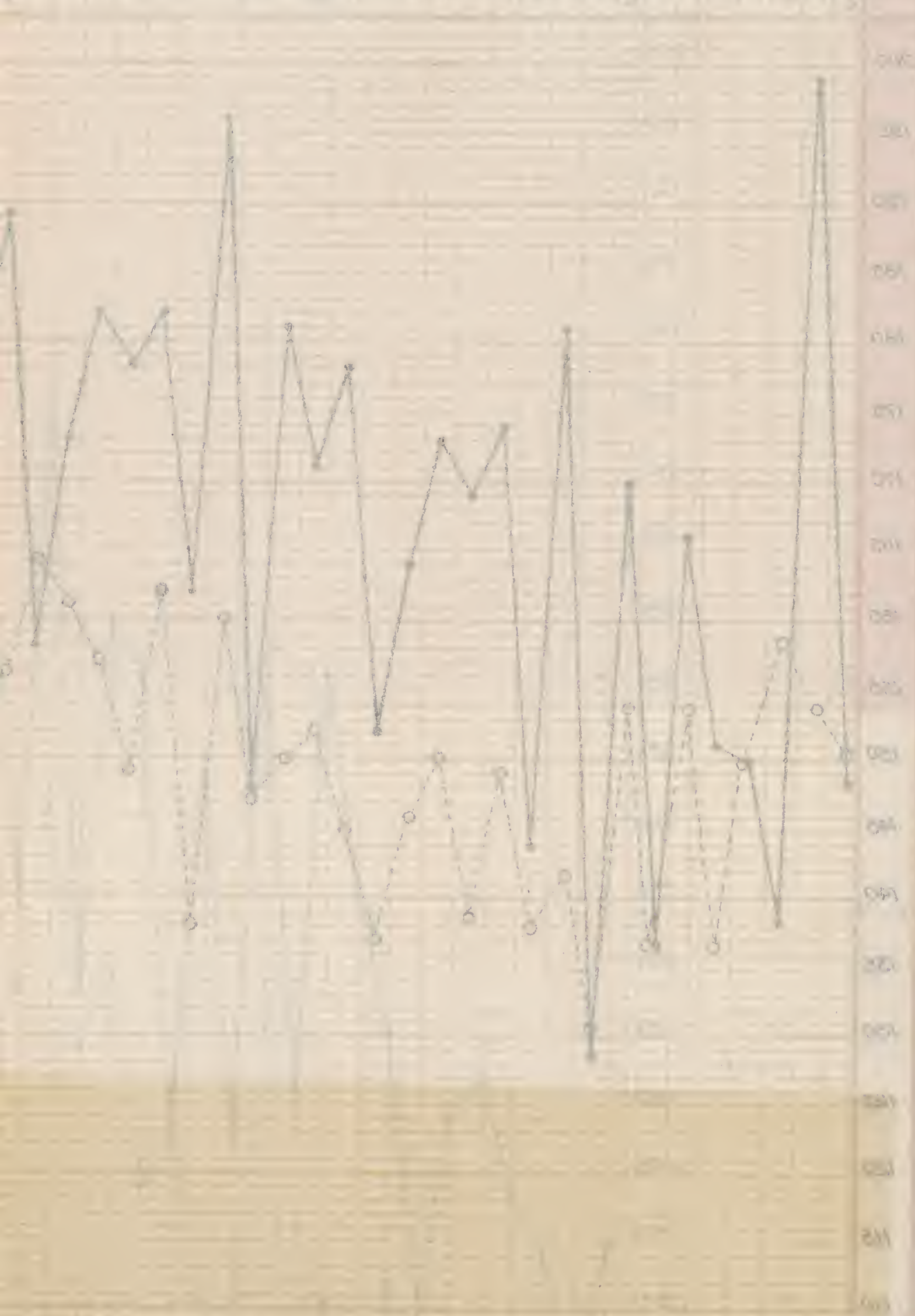


St. Helens — England & Wales ○



# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 21 Years

1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100



Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Erysipelas
Plague	Malaria
Puerperal Fever	Measles
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Whooping Cough
Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms).
Acute Polio Encephalitis	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	

Table 11 shows the total number of cases notified during the year, the total number of deaths which occurred, and the numbers admitted to the Corporation Hospitals.

**Table 11.**

Infectious Diseases, 1922.—Total number of cases notified, number of cases admitted to hospital and the total deaths.

DISEASE.	Notifi- cations received.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox . . . . .	1	1	—
Diphtheria . . . . .	88	83	5
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	190	195	4
Enteric Fever . . . . .	3	2	2
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	10	9	4
Erysipelas . . . . .	42	3	1
Pneumonia . . . . .	233	2	209
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	48	5	1
Polio-Myelitis . . . . .	1	—	1
Dysentery . . . . .	42*	—	—
Measles . . . . .	3437	78	60
Whooping Cough . . . . .	388	—	3
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary . . . . .	167	221	78
Non-Pulmonary . . . . .	58	—	39

\*All notified from Rainhill Asylum.



Table 12 gives the age distribution of the cases notified, and table 9 the age distribution of the deaths which occurred. The number of cases notified during each week of the year are shown in Table 13, and the number of notifications each year since 1912 are seen in Table 14.

Table 12.

Age distribution of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1922.

DISEASE.	Notifications received.	Under 1	1—	2—	2—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—
Scarlet Fever .....	190	6	10	16	13	19	92	20	9	3	2	—	—
Diphtheria .....	88	1	9	8	3	10	28	15	6	7	—	1	—
Pneumonia .....	233	34	24	17	6	4	28	11	13	51	21	17	7
Erysipelas .....	42	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	13	8	12	2
Small-pox.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum .....	48	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	18	4
Whooping Cough .....	388	54	15	88	66	44	61	59	1	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	3437	223	510	659	443	471	1098	24	4	5	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—													
(a) Pulmonary													
M .....	96	—	1	—	—	—	6	5	9	44	14	16	1
F .....	71	—	1	1	—	—	5	14	7	25	10	7	1
(b) Non-pulmonary													
M .....	26	—	2	—	—	—	8	8	1	3	2	1	1
F .....	32	1	1	1	1	—	9	9	1	7	1	1	—

Table 13.

Infectious Diseases.—Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified each week in 1922.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.	Peurperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Enteric Fever.	Polio- myelitis.	Dysentery.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.
January 7	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
21	4	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
28	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21
February 4	1	2	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	13
11	1	—	12	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	22
18	4	3	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	14	35
25	2	2	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	12	22
March 4	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	12	97
11	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	10	45
18	4	5	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	118
25	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	59
April 1	3	—	7	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	139
8	4	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	144
15	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	170
22	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	220
29	6	1	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	342
May 6	1	5	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	262
13	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	353
20	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	313
27	—	3	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	231
June 3	3	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	221
10	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	189
17	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	151
24	4	5	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	89
July 1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	62
8	2	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	23
15	4	3	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	31
22	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12
29	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	2
August 5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
12	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
19	2	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	1
26	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	6
Sept. 2	3	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	3
9	8	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3
16	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	—
23	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	3
30	9	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1
October 7	1	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	2
14	11	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	3
21	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3
28	7	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2
Nov. 4	6	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
11	9	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
18	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	1
25	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	1
Dec. 2	6	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
9	7	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	4
16	7	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	14	2	—
23	8	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	18	—
30	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
	190	88	233	42	1	10	48	3	1	42	388	3437

Table 14.

Notifications of Infectious Disease received during the undermentioned years.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Diphtheria .....	135	148	120	289	536	538	756	237	128	51	88
Scarlet Fever .....	820	723	335	501	736	589	568	221	474	232	190
Enteric Fever .....	43	25	27	27	11	8	7	7	—	2	3
Peurperal Fever .....	4	4	17	10	10	5	8	17	13	18	10
*Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	148	77	233
Erysipelas .....	93	75	109	74	84	96	68	72	53	79	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	14	7	74	71	61	48	40	76	63	42	48
Poliomyelitis .....	2	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	1	2	1
Continued Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
§Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—
§Polio-Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
*Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	17	21	42
*Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	22	2	—
‡Measles .....	614	1999	454	2106	196	4628	1106	913	2960	196	3437
‡Whooping Cough .....	46	123	207	474	1128	631	814	206	287	576	388
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	2	—	—	8	2	1	—	3	1	—	—
Small Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

\*Only notifiable since 1st March, 1919.

‡Compulsorily notifiable since 1st August, 1915, previous to which date information was only received through the schools.

§Compulsorily notifiable since 1st January, 1919.



**INFLUENZA.**—Influenza which had been present in epidemic form in the south for some time previous, visited St. Helens at the beginning of 1922. The epidemic commenced suddenly during the 2nd week of January, and lasted approximately 6 weeks. Infectivity was very marked, whole families being laid up at the same time.

In the majority of cases the onset was very sudden, and the commencing symptoms appeared to be of two types.

- (a) Those commencing with "cold" chilliness associated with throat symptoms. This type occurred in adults and children.
- (b) Those commencing with vomiting and diarrhoea lasting about two days. This type was more confined to children.

On the whole the type of the disease was mild, and the majority of the cases were able to get about again in 4 or 5 days. Some cases, however, showed a tendency to relapses, and others developed Bronchial Catarrh. Pneumonia as a complication of recognised acute cases was not a marked feature, but during the epidemic there was a decided increase in the number of cases of pneumonia which occurred in the town, suggesting that many of the pneumonias were in some way attributable to the Influenza. During the year 45 deaths were recorded as due to Influenza.

**SMALL-POX.**—One case of small-pox was notified early in January and was immediately isolated and all necessary precautions taken.

During the year satisfactory arrangements were completed whereby any case of small-pox from St. Helens can be immediately isolated at the Sankey Small-pox Hospital belonging to the Warington Corporation.

The extent of vaccination in St. Helens since 1897 is shown in Table 15. It is to be regretted that the percentage of unvaccinated is still increasing. This means that every year there is an increasing number of the population unprotected against small pox. It is worthy of note that of the 20.6% not vaccinated during 1921, in 18.8% the parents were able to get certificates exempting the child from vaccination on grounds of "conscientious objections."

**Table 15.**

Vaccination returns since 1897.

YEAR.	2 Vaccinated.	3 Insus- ceptible.	4 Dead.	5 Con- Obj'e't'r	6 Post- poned.	7 Removed	8 Un- accounted	Percentage not Vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, 8
*1897	2,680	11	390	4	7	110	7	4.9
*1898	2,696	15	383	14	1	103	15	4.6
*1899	2,625	32	346	10	3	94	16	4.8
*1900	2,654	10	367	5	12	82	18	4.2
1901	2,639	4	391	11	29	59	24	4.4
1902	2,788	4	342	7	12	58	34	3.8
1903	2,977	8	325	2	6	62	11	2.6
1904	2,940	7	341	10	10	42	25	2.8
1905	2,923	3	270	6	10	29	18	2.1
1906	2,733	5	318	8	12	39	22	2.8
1907	2,810	9	257	24	19	49	17	3.7
1908	2,858	18	248	70	11	35	20	4.5
1909	2,720	8	241	81	9	33	11	4.7
1910	2,731	3	255	131	3	23	19	6.0
1911	2,750	9	277	148	5	26	14	6.5
1912	2,646	4	249	216	12	23	4	8.7
1913	2,499	6	296	339	14	27	9	13.0
1914	2,654	11	281	348	6	22	24	13.0
1915	2,352	2	189	367	9	34	15	15.3
1916	2,056	4	186	287	3	39	24	14.6
1917	1,702	4	158	267	1	6	45	15.7
1918	1,861	0	201	281	8	40	19	14.5
1919	1,999	2	189	385	4	25	18	17.8
1920	2,452	1	223	553	12	18	23	19.8
1921	2,234	2	179	530	6	29	17	20.6†

\*The above Returns are for St. Helens Sub-District of the Prescot Union, which does not include quite the whole of the Borough.

†Of the 20.6 per cent unvaccinated 18.8 are conscientious objectors.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—190 cases occurred during the year with four deaths. The cases were more or less evenly distributed throughout the year with some increase during the winter months. The number of cases during the previous year was 232.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—88 cases were notified and five deaths occurred during the year. Diphtheria Antitoxin for the injection of patients at home is available for medical practitioners at the office of the Medical Officer of Health and at the Borough Isolation Hospital.



**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Three cases were notified during the year, and two deaths were stated to be due to the disease. In neither of the fatal cases was the diagnosis supported by bacteriological examination. The third case notified proved to be pneumonia.

**MEASLES.**—3437 cases were notified with 60 deaths. The disease became prevalent about the end of February and quickly spread. The epidemic lasted throughout the months of March, April, May and June, after which it gradually subsided. A pavilion at the Isolation Hospital was set aside for serious cases and home nursing was provided by utilising the services of nurses at the school clinic.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—388 cases were notified with 3 deaths. During the previous year there were 576 cases notified.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—10 cases were notified during the year and four deaths occurred.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—48 cases were notified during the year. Of these 43 were treated at home, and five were admitted to Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital. As the result of an enquiry at the end of the year it was found that in one case there had been loss of sight in one eye, but in the remainder no impairment of vision had resulted.

**POLIO-MYELITIS, POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**—Only one case of Polio-myelitis was notified during the year.

**BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**—This hospital is situated at Peasley Cross and has accommodation for about 100 patients. There is no resident medical officer. Cases are also admitted to this hospital from the Urban District of Haydock. At the beginning of the year there were 38 patients in hospital. New cases admitted during the year numbered 475 making a total number of 513 patients dealt with. At the end of the year there were 47 patients remaining. The highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was 59 and the lowest 23.



The details of the admission and discharges are shown in Table 16.

**Table 16.**  
Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital.  
Admissions, discharges and deaths of patients during 1922.

DISEASE.	In hospital Jan. 1st, 1921.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In hospital Jan. 1st, 1923.
Typhoid Fever.....	—	4	3	1	—
Scarlet Fever .....	29	224	211	6	36
Diphtheria .....	3	61	56	5	3
Measles .....	—	78	57	21	—
Venereal Disease .....	2	14	11	4	1
Other Diseases .....	1	81	70	6	6
Mothers with sick babies	—	3	3	—	—
Babies with sick mothers	3	10	12	—	1
Total .....	38	475	423	43	47

**AMBULANCE PROVISION.**—Two motor ambulances are kept at the Isolation Hospital to convey patients to either of the Corporation hospitals. During the year the total distance travelled was 11,042 miles.

**DISINFECTION.**—Disinfection of premises by means of the formalin spray is carried out by the Disinfectors from the Medical Officer's Department, and bedding and articles of clothing etc. are disinfected by steam or other appropriate method at the Borough Isolation Hospital. During the year the disinfectors dealt with 1924 premises and the number of articles disinfected at the Isolation Hospital was as follows :—

	Articles
Hospital Clothing and Bedding ... ..	1792
Blankets, Sheets and Rugs ... ..	3064
Pillows and Cushions ... ..	1760
Mattresses, etc. ... ..	478
Other Articles of Clothing ... ..	650
Library Books ... ..	117
Other Articles ... ..	243

#### IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The arrangements for dealing with Tuberculosis in St. Helens include :—

- 1.—Notification by general practitioners, school medical inspectors, medical officers of institutions, etc., in accordance with Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.
- 2.—Visitation by health visitors of all cases notified.
- 3.—Provision of a Tuberculosis Dispensary where consultations are carried out and treatment supplied when necessary.
- 4.—Provision of sanatorium treatment at Eccleston Hall Sanatorium (70 beds).
- 5.—Reservation of four beds at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, for special cases.
- 6.—Disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., as and when required.
- 7.—Under St. Helens Corporation Act, 1911, power is given for the compulsory removal to suitable hospital of cases in a highly infectious state where home conditions are such that proper precautions cannot be, or are not being, taken to prevent the spread of infection.
- 8.—Provision of extra nourishment in suitable cases.

**NOTIFICATION.**—During the year 167 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and 78 deaths occurred from this form.

During the same period 58 new cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified and 39 deaths occurred.

Table 17 shows the age and sex distribution of all cases notified during 1922.

Of the 167 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1922, 37 died during the year, and the average duration of life after notification in these cases was only 67.6 days. In 3 cases death occurred within one week of notification. Furthermore, of the 78 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis registered during 1922, 14 were not previously notified as suffering from the disease.

Table 18 shows the number of new cases notified and the deaths which have occurred each year during the past 10 years.



Table 17.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1922 to the 30th December, 1922,  
in the County Borough of St. Helens, Lancs.

NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.																	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.	
Age Periods	Number of Primary Notifications.													Total Notifications on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications.	under 5		5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.					
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	1	9	14	30	14	13	3	1	92	97	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	90
“ Females	—	2	3	11	7	9	16	10	6	1	1	66	70	—	—	2	3	5	7	—	—	64
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	17	17	—	—	5	4	9	9	—	—	2
“ Females	1	3	3	8	1	1	6	1	1	—	—	25	27	—	—	6	1	7	10	—	—	—

At the end of 1922 there remained on the Tuberculosis Register in St. Helens 589 cases of pulmonary and 336 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Table 18.**

Tuberculosis.—Number of new cases notified and number of deaths each year. 1912 to 1922.

Year.		Pulmonary.	Other forms.
1912	Cases notified .....	130	—
	Deaths .....	91	65
1913	Cases notified .....	253	164
	Deaths .....	100	90
1914	Cases notified .....	207	116
	Deaths .....	113	65
1915	Cases notified .....	203	126
	Deaths .....	99	56
1916	Cases notified .....	189	137
	Deaths .....	127	41
1917	Cases notified .....	198	62
	Deaths .....	121	42
1918	Cases notified .....	144	40
	Deaths .....	107	34
1919	Cases notified .....	150	56
	Deaths .....	99	31
1920	Cases notified .....	221	65
	Deaths .....	82	37
1921	Cases notified .....	179	63
	Deaths .....	102	32
1922	Cases notified .....	167	58
	Deaths .....	78	39

#### HEALTH VISITING OF TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.—

Every case notified is visited by one of the health visitors who advises regarding the means to be taken to prevent the spread of infection and reports to the medical officer cases requiring isolation or sanatorium treatment. Further visits are paid to the cases at intervals during the year. The health visitor also arranges for the disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., as required.

During the year health visitors paid 2874 visits to cases of tuberculosis in the borough and in 306 instances disinfection of premises and bedding was carried out.



**TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**—During 1922, 480 persons attended the Tuberculosis Dispensary and made a total of 3477 attendances. Of this number 182 were cases visiting the dispensary for the first time, and of these 102 or 57.9% were found to be suffering from tuberculosis in one or other form. The remaining 80 cases were examined as contacts or as doubtful cases. Of the total number of cases attending 150 were referred by the Ministry of Pensions, 104 being old cases attending for treatment and 46 new cases referred for report or treatment, or both.

The average weekly attendance at the dispensary was 67.

The classification of the new cases attending the dispensary is shown in Table 19, and Table 20 shows number of attendances of old and new cases.

**Table 19.**

Age and sex classification of new cases of tuberculosis attending the dispensary.

	Pulmonary.		Other Forms.		Suspicious cases.		Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1— 5....	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2
5—15....	6	5	8	8	6	7	20	20
15—25....	15	6	1	1	8	5	24	12
25—35....	17	6	—	4	18	7	35	17
35—45....	9	5	—	—	12	5	21	10
45—55....	8	—	1	—	9	1	18	1
55—65....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	55	23	11	11	54	26	120	62

**Table 20.**

Number of attendances at the tuberculosis dispensary during 1922.

	Pulmonary.	Other forms	Suspicious cases.
Number of old cases attending on 31st Dec., 1921	204	56	38
Number of new cases during the year 1922	... 78	24	30
Number of attendances during the year .....	2196	697	584

Table 21.

The admissions and discharges at Eccleston Hall Sanatorium.

	Remaining in on Dec. 31st, 1921.		Admitted during 1922.		Discharged during 1922.		Died during 1922.		Left without permission.		Dismissed for unsatisfactory behaviour.		Remaining in on Dec. 31st, 1922.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
A (Early cases) .....	6 —	11 1c	12 —	8 4c	16 —	16 3c	— —	— —	1 —	1 1c	— —	— —	1 —	2 1c
B. (Intermediate cases).	15 —	8 2c	29 —	12 8c	22 —	6 3c	1 —	1 —	2 —	3 4c	2 —	— —	17 —	10 3c
C. (Late cases) .....	8 —	7 1c	14 2c	10 9c	8 1c	9 1c	11 1c	7 3c	1 —	— 2c	— —	— —	2 —	1 4c
D. (Observation cases).	5 —	3 —	24 —	8 2c	10 —	7 —	1 —	— —	2 —	1 —	1 —	— —	15 —	3 2c
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	34 —	29 4c	79 2c	38 23c	56 1c	38 7c	13 1c	8 3c	6 —	5 7c	3 —	— —	35 —	16 10c

c—Patients sent by Lancashire County Council.



**INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.**—At the Corporation Sanatorium, Eccleston Hall, 37 male and 33 female beds are provided and kept fully occupied. The Council have also reserved four beds at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, for special cases.

The number of patients who received institutional treatment during the year was as follows :—

At Eccleston Hall Sanatorium .....	209
At The Westmorland Sanatorium .....	11
At Delamere Training Colony .....	1
	<hr/>
Total .....	221
	<hr/>

Table 21 shows the admissions and discharges at Eccleston Hall Sanatorium during the year.

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## V.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

For the treatment and prevention of these diseases in St. Helens the treatment centre in Cloughton Street has been open since 1917.

Treatment is carried out by the staff of the Medical Officer's Department, and the appointment of a female Assistant Medical Officer during the year made possible the treatment of female cases by a female medical officer.

Accommodation for 6 male and 6 female patients is provided at the Borough Isolation Hospital for persons requiring in-patient treatment.

During the year 249 male and 100 female patients made a total of 2184 attendances at the Treatment Centre and 9 patients received in-patient treatment at the Isolation Hospital.

**Table 22—Venereal Disease.**

Annual return relating to persons residing in the County Borough of St. Helens who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Cloughton Street during the year ending on the 31st December, 1922.

		Males	Females
1	Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—		
	Suffering from syphilis .....	24	18
	„ „ soft chancre .....	—	—
	„ „ gonorrhœa .....	26	3
	Not suffering from venereal disease .....	17	9
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>
2	Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—		
	Syphilis.....	9	2
	Soft chancre.....	14	6
	Gonorrhœa .....	9	—
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>
3	Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—		
	Syphilis .....	54	42
	Soft chancre .....	6	—
	Gonorrhœa .....	24	5
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>47</b>
4	Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were :—		
	Suffering from syphilis .....	1024	343
	„ „ soft chancre .....	46	49
	„ „ gonorrhœa .....	549	84
	Not found to be suffering from venereal disease..	40	49
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>525</b>
5	Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of treatment given to persons suffering from venereal disease.....	194	57
<b>IN-PATIENTS</b>			
7	Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given :—		Doses.
	to (1) St. Helens patients .....		70
	(2) Lancashire County patients .....		—
	(3) Others .....		—
<b>OUT-PATIENTS</b>			
	to (1) St. Helens patients .....		557
	(2) Lancashire County patients.....		94
	(3) Others.....		—
8.	Examinations of Pathological material :—		
	(a) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at this Centre :—		
	For detection of spirochetes .....	None.	
	„ „ „ gonococci .....		
	„ Wassermann reaction .....		
	Others .....		
	(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory :—		
	For detection of spirochetes .....		—
	„ „ „ gonococci .....		63
	„ Wassermann reaction .....		322
	Others .....		—



Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Liverpool University.

A return relating to all persons who were treated in St. Helens during the year is given in Table 22.

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## VI.—SUMMARY (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the district.

**HOME NURSING.**—The St. Helens and District Nursing Association, supported by voluntary contributions, maintains a superintendent and eight nurses to attend non-infectious cases in their own homes. 1332 new cases and 147 old cases were nursed during the year, the total number of visits amounting to 34,882.

For infectious diseases *e.g.* Measles and Whooping Cough, the services of one or more trained nurses from the staff of the Medical Officer's Department have been available.

During 1922, 70 cases were provided with home nursing from the Medical Officer's Department, and a total of 486 visits were paid for this purpose. Owing to the reduction of nursing staff it has been necessary to limit this service strictly to cases not dealt with by the District Nursing Association.

**MIDWIVES.**—No district midwives are employed or subsidised by the public health authority. In exceptional cases however, where the parent has been unable to do so by reason of poverty, the Council have paid the midwife's fee.

**CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**—The following clinics and treatment centres are provided by the Corporation :

- (1).—**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres**—combined clinics for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age.

- (a) Town Hall Clinic ...Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. For Hardshaw, Thatto Heath, Derbyshire Hill and Parr Districts.
  - (b) Albion Street Clinic ...Open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. For North & South Ecclestone, North and South Windle, and Central Districts.
  - (c) Elizabeth Street Clinic...Open Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. For Peasley Cross and Sutton Districts.
  - (d) Marshalls Cross Clinic...Open Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m. For Marshalls Cross, Sutton Manor and Clock Face Districts.
- (2).—**School Clinic, Claughton Street.**—For treatment of minor ailments, throat and nose defects, eyes, dental defects and the X-ray treatment of ringworm. Minor ailments are treated daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other defects on special days. A scale of income has been drawn up for recovery of cost of treatment in non-necessitous cases.
- (3).—**Tuberculosis Dispensary, Claughton Street.**—Open Monday and Friday from 10 to 11-30 a.m., and on Wednesday evening from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
- (4).—**Venereal Diseases Centre, Claughton Street.**—Open for males on Monday, 6 to 7 p.m., and for females, Wednesday, 7 to 8 p.m. The centre is also open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., for irrigation, advice and prophylactic treatment.

#### **HOSPITALS.—Provided by the Council :—**

- (1).—Borough Isolation Hospital, Peasley Cross. For Infectious Diseases (other than Small-pox). Beds, 100.
- (2).—Ecclestone Hall Sanatorium for cases of Tuberculosis. Beds, 70
- (3).—Old Whint Hospital, Haydock. For maternity cases and pre- and post-natal complications. Also for debilitated and ailing infants.



**Subsidised by the Council.**—Sankey Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Small-pox. St. Helens pays an annual retaining fee to the Warrington Corporation and the costs of treatment of any patient admitted from St. Helens.

**Other Hospitals.**—*The St. Helens Hospital.*—Supported partly by subscribers and partly by contributions. For all medical and surgical non-infectious cases. Accommodation about 115 beds. Out-patient department for Ophthalmic and Gynaecological cases.

*The Providence Free Hospital.*—Accommodation for about 100 patients (general medical and surgical cases).

*The Pilkington Special Hospital.*—For the past three years the facilities of this hospital have been available for civilian patients, men, women and children, there being a scale of charges for out-patients, in-patients, and for private wards. The hospital is chiefly concerned with injuries and diseases of bones, joints, nerves, tendons, etc. A free clinic is held for the more necessitous crippled children of the district.

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## VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The various activities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes of the Council comprise the following :—

- 1.—Notification of Births under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.
- 2.—Inspection and Supervision of Midwives.
- 3.—Health Visiting.
- 4.—Provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for consultation and advice.
- 5.—Provision of hospital accommodation for maternity cases at Old Whint Hospital.

- 6.—Provision of hospital accommodation for debilitated and ailing children at Old Whint Hospital.
- 7.—Provision of hospital accommodation at Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital for cases of puerperal fever and septic confinement cases, and for ophthalmia neonatorum.
- 8.—Provision of home nursing for cases of measles in children under 5 years of age.
- 9.—Supply of milk at less than cost price to infants, and nursing and expectant mothers.
- 10.—Provision of maternity bags for necessitous cases.
- 11.—Provision of treatment for minor ailments and dental defects in necessitous cases.

During the year 2813 births were registered and the death of 325 infants under one year of age occurred, giving an infantile mortality of 115.5 per thousand births. A consideration of the causes of these deaths is given in that part of the report dealing with Vital Statistics.

Table 10 shows the infant death rate for St. Helens since 1873 and the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

**NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.**—Under the Notification of Births Acts 2730 live births and 121 still births were notified during the year. Of these 2576 were notified by midwives and 339 by doctors and parents.

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.**—There were 39 midwives on the register as practising in the Borough during the year.

The qualifications of these midwives were as follows :—

Holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board					
Board	...	...	...	...	24
Having other recognised certificates	...	...	...	...	10
Untrained	...	...	...	...	5



During the year two midwives whose names had previously been removed from the Midwives' Roll, applied for certificates in support of their application for restoration to the roll. In only one case did the Local Authority feel justified in supporting the application, and in this case the midwife's name was later restored to the Midwives' Roll by the Central Midwives' Board.

Inspections of midwives were carried out on 71 occasions by medical officers, and the health visitors paid 60 routine and 73 special visits for purposes of inspection and supervision. In 10 instances it was considered necessary to suspend a midwife from practice for 24 hours after contact with an infectious case, to allow of the disinfection of herself and appliances.

During the year the midwives found it necessary to call medical practitioners to their assistance on 917 occasions. The reasons for sending and the number of occasions in which medical assistance was required were as follows :—

(a) For abortions and premature labours ...	...	84
(b) For ante-natal illnesses...	... ..	81
(c) For difficult confinement ...	... ..	416
(d) For suturing the perinæum, expelling the placenta, excessive hæmorrhage, etc.	... ..	121
(e) For post-natal illnesses...	... ..	37
(f) For the child ...	... ..	178

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, the Local Supervising Authority is responsible for the payment of the fees of doctors called in by the midwives and have power to recover from the patient the whole or part of fees so paid. During the financial year 1922—23, £1185 was paid to medical practitioners for this service, and £453 recovered from the patients.

**HEALTH VISITING.**—The following statement shows the visits paid by health visitors during the year :—

To expectant mothers—first visits	...	...	540
To expectant mothers—subsequent visits	...	...	462
To infants under 1 year—first visits	...	...	2770
To infants under 1 year—subsequent visits	...	...	10563
To children 1—5 years old	...	...	16590
<hr/>			
Total Visits	...	...	30925
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**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.**—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are established at the Town Hall (open 3 days a week), Albion Street (open 3 days a week), Marshall's Cross (open 1 day a week), and Elizabeth Street (open 1 day a week).

At the centres combined clinics for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age are held, and the clinics are so arranged that the mothers may come on those days on which the health visitor for their own district is in attendance. The medical work is carried out by the assistant medical officers, and short 'talks to mothers,' and demonstrations are given by the medical officers or health visitors.

Arrangements are made for ante-natal cases requiring special examinations to be examined at the Old Whint Hospital.

The attendances at the centres during 1922 were :

Number of expectant mothers attending—first visits	...	...	189
„ „ „ „ —subsequent visits	...	...	151
Number of mothers attending—first visits	...	...	2212
„ „ „ —subsequent visits	...	...	1672
Number of children attending—firsts visits	...	...	2628
„ „ „ —subsequent visits	...	...	2011
Number of attendances of expectant mothers	...	...	893
„ „ „ mothers	...	...	14586
„ „ „ children	...	...	16084
Total number of attendances	...	...	31563



**MATERNITY HOSPITAL.**—The old Small-pox Hospital at Old Whint continues to be used for maternity cases and for weakly and ailing infants. The need for a new hospital is daily becoming more urgent. Conditions at Old Whint will soon necessitate the closure of this as a maternity hospital, so that provision of alternative accommodation must be faced unless this very valuable and necessary work is to be abandoned. That there is need for a good maternity hospital is undoubted, not only that mothers from crowded and unhealthy surroundings may be confined under healthy and hygienic conditions, but also that cases of abnormal labour and complications of labour, which cannot be properly treated at home may be treated under conditions which give the mother the best chance of recovery.

At the Old Whint Hospital during the year 68 ante-natal and 7 post-natal case were admitted and 47 confinements were conducted. The average duration of stay was 22 days.

Table 23 gives a general summary of the maternity cases dealt with, and Table 24 shows the complications requiring medical assistance.

**CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**—At Old Whint Hospital there is a children's ward to which are admitted weak, debilitated and ailing children. During the year there were 113 infants dealt with, of whom 61 were discharged in good health, 20 were discharged improved and 4 cases returned home before any improvement could be effected. 15 children died in the hospital. The general summary of the cases dealt with is shown in table 25, whilst Table 26 shows the reasons for admission and Table 27 the causes of the deaths that occurred.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—10 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year and 4 deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 1.42 per thousand births. Cases of puerperal fever and septic puerperal conditions are admitted into Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital.

**MEASLES.**—Home nursing of cases of Measles is carried out when required by trained nurses from the medical officer's staff. During 1922, these nurses paid 486 home visits for this purpose.

**Table 23.**  
General Summary of Cases in Old Whint Maternity Hospital, 1922.

Number of cases admitted.		Average Duration of stay in days.	Number delivered by Doctor.	Number delivered by Midwives.	Number notified as Puerperal Sepsis.	Number in which Temperature rose above 100.4.	Number notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Number of cases of Inflammation of Eyes.	Number of children not entirely breast fed in Institution with reasons.		Number of Maternal Deaths with causes.		Number of Foetal Deaths with causes.	
Ante Natal	Post Natal													
68	7								Absence of Mother's milk.	Debility of Mother.	General Seplicaemia.	Influenza and Pneumonia.	Congenital Syphilis.	Still-born.
									1	2	1	1	1	4
75		22	7	40	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	3		2		5	



Table 24.

Old Whint Maternity Hospital.

Table showing number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the resident midwife during 1922 with reasons for requiring assistance.

ANTE NATAL.				DURING LABOUR.			*AFTER LABOUR.				FOR INFANT		
Valvular Disease of Heart	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	Threatened Eclampsia	Incomplete Abortion	Occipito Posterior	Prolapse of Cord and Contracted Pelvis.	Rigid Perinacum	Lacerated Perinacum	Debility	Pneumonia		Congenital Syphilis	Prematurity	Ophthalmia
1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	3
6				6			3				3		

\*Includes cases admitted to hospital after labour.

Table 25.

General summary of cases in Hospital for Children at Old Whint.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY IN DAYS.	NO. OF CASES DISCHARGED.				NO. OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.			
Admitted.	Born in Hospital.		No Improvement.	Improved.	In Good Health.	Discharged on Account of Illness.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Epidemic Diarrhoea.	Other Infections.
70	43									
113		38	4	20	61	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

**Table 26.**

Table showing reason of admission of children to Old Whint Hospital  
with number of cases under each heading.

Reason of Admission.	Number.
Marasmus, Malnutrition, Rickets.....	43
Skin Diseases, Abscesses, etc. ....	6
Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia.....	7
Tubercular Mesenteric Glands.....	2
Burns .....	1
Hydrocephalus .....	1
Hare-lip and Cleft Palate .....	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting .....	4
Phthisis .....	2
Congenital Syphilis .....	3
Born in hospital .....	43
	113



Table 27.

Table showing deaths of children at Old Whint Hospital, with dates and causes, period of residence, and ages.

Date.	Cause of Death.	Days in Hospital.	Age.
13—1—22	Congenital Debility .....	2	2 days
26—1—22	Hare lip & Cleft Palate.....	97	4 months
1—3—22	Broncho Pneumonia .....	11	9 months
26—4—22	Congenital Syphilis .....	21	5 years.
9—5—22	Congenital Syphilis .....	30	2 months
19—6—22	Cerebral Meningitis .....	12	15 months.
1—10—22	Marasmus .....	138	6 months
5—10—22	Marasmus .....	9	2 months.
27—10—22	Tubercular Peritonitis .....	31	21 months.
30—10—22	Broncho Pneumonia .....	7	2 years.
4—11—22	Marasmus .....	41	3 months.
5—11—22	General Tuberculosis .....	199	17 months.
28—11—22	Marasmus .....	43	6 months.
4—12—22	Pyloric Stenosis .....	18	4 months.
20—12—22	General Tuberculosis .....	43	13 months.

**MILK FOR MOTHERS AND INFANTS.**—At each maternity and child welfare centre full cream dried milk is on sale at cost price. When however the financial circumstances of the home warrant it, the milk powder is supplied free or at less than cost price. This is done under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of health.

During the year approximately 212 cwt. of the dried milk were disposed of, and of this, 9657 lbs. were issued free and 699 lbs. at less than cost price.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and Virol are also provided at the Centres at cost price or free in suitable cases.

**MATERNITY BAGS.**—Maternity bags are issued on loan to cases in which the mother has been unable to make the necessary provision. Bags have been lent out in 65 cases during the year.

**MINOR AILMENTS AND DENTAL DEFECTS.**—During the year 4 mothers and 157 children received treatment for minor ailments, and 16 children received dental treatment at the school clinic.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the Dentist to visit Old Whint Hospital once a week, and advise the mothers regarding treatment and carry out any urgent treatment required. Cases requiring further treatment are recommended to attend the clinic after discharge from hospital.

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## VIII.—LABORATORY WORK.

A laboratory is provided at the Town Hall, and examinations of material from suspected cases of disease are made by the medical staff. The following table shows the investigations carried out during 1922.



Specimens.	Number received	Results.	
		Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria .....	1282	33	1249
Blood for Typhoid fever.....	20	4	16
Sputa for Tuberculosis .....	336	78	258
Hairs for Ringworm .....	77	42	35
Pus and other fluids and dis- charges for various organisms	29	14	15
Other specimens .....	30	18	12
Total .....	1774	189	1585

Outfits for the collection of specimens of sputa, blood specimens, throat swabs, etc., are supplied free of charge.

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**IX.—LIST OF ADOPTIVE AND LOCAL ACTS, BYELAWS,  
AND LOCAL REGULATIONS AND ORDERS,  
relating to the public health, in force in the district.**

**ADOPTIVE ACTS.**

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, applied to :

- (1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum, by Order of the Local Government Board, which came into force on the 7th April, 1910.
- (2) Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever, by Order of the Local Government Board, which came into force on the 19th February, 1912.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted 7th January, 1891.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts II and III adopted 1st April, 1891. Part V adopted 24th October, 1894.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 88, 89 and 90, put in force 1st January, 1909. Sections 19, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 93, and 95, and Part V, put in force 23rd August, 1909.

### **LOCAL ACTS with Sanitary Clauses.**

The St. Helens Improvement Act, 1869.

The St. Helens Corporation Act, 1893.

The St. Helens Corporation Act, 1898.

The St. Helens Corporation Act, 1911.

The Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1920 ; confirming the St. Helens Order, 1920, as to Tuberculosis.

The St. Helens Corporation Act, 1921.

### **BYELAWS.**

Byelaws as to Nuisances, confirmed by the Home Office, 11th May, 1870.

Byelaws as to Slaughterhouses, made by the Council on the 2nd March, 1870.

Byelaws with respect to Streets and Buildings, made by the Council on the 14th October, 1893.

Byelaws with respect to New Buildings, made by the Council on 2nd August, 1905.

Byelaws as to Alteration of Buildings, made by the Council on the 7th August, 1907.

Byelaws with respect to the Structure of Staircases and Ventilation of Buildings, made by the Council on the 3rd May, 1911.

Byelaw with respect to the Height of Rooms intended to be used for Human Habitation, made by the Council on the 1st April, 1914.

Byelaws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, made by the Council on the 2nd May, 1894.

Byelaws with respect to Houses let in Lodgings, made by the Council on the 2nd May, 1894.



Byelaws with respect to Female Domestic Servants' Registries, made by the Council on the 1st December, 1909.

Byelaws with respect to the Supply of Water, made by the Council on the 6th June, 1900.

Byelaws with respect to Cisterns, Waterclosets and Urinals, made by the Council on the 1st February, 1922.

Byelaws as to Spitting, made on the 23rd August, 1911.

## **REGULATIONS.**

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheads and Milkshops, made by the Council on the 2nd May, 1894, and Further Regulations made by the Council on the 28th October, 1910.

Regulations as to Public Abattoir and Cold Air Stores, made by the Council on the 2nd May, 1906.

## **ORDERS—SHOPS ACTS.**

General Weekly Half-Holiday Order, made on the 7th August, 1912.

Weekly Half-Holiday Extension Order (Butchers and Chemists) made on the 4th December, 1912.

Closing Order confirmed by the Home Secretary on the 30th January, 1913.

Closing Order (Tailors, etc. Shops) confirmed by the Home Secretary on the 10th December, 1915.

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## **X.—FOOD.**

**MILK.**—Twenty persons are registered as cow-keepers and there are about 210 cows kept for dairy purposes within the borough. The animals are inspected regularly by the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Council.

At the end of 1922 there were 75 persons registered as purveyors of milk, and during the year 282 visits for inspection purposes were paid to the dairies and milk-shops.

The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act by giving to Local Authorities for the first time, power to refuse registration and power to remove persons from the register has made it possible to insist on a higher standard of suitability of the premises used. During the year three names were removed from the register under this Act and in many other instances considerable improvements were obtained in the general sanitation of the premises. Much still remains to be done however. Most of the milk-shops in the borough consist of the front parlour of the house converted entirely to shop use, but in two cases removed from the register, it was also used as a living room. In no case is the milk-shop entirely devoted to the sale of milk. In some only other articles of food, e.g., butter, bread and vegetables are sold in addition to the milk and, provided the premises are suitable and the milk is kept under cleanly conditions, no serious objection can be taken to this procedure. In many, however, the shop is a small general store crowded with a miscellaneous collection of merchandise, and sale of milk being a side line only, the milk is found either in a dark corner out of the way of other goods but collecting unseen dirt, or, it is prominent on the counter (but uncovered) and exposed to every source of dirt and infection that a small crowded store can give. It is a matter for serious consideration whether these premises should not also be removed from the register.

**MEAT.**—There is a municipal abattoir with cold stores attached. Slaughtermen are licensed by the Committee and all animals killed are inspected by a qualified meat inspector.

There are two private slaughterhouses in the borough licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.

Table 28 shows the number of animals slaughtered and the approximate weight in lbs. of meat found diseased.

There are a number of shops where sausages are made and these, together with the butchers' shops, were regularly inspected during the year.



**Table 28.**

Number of Animals slaughtered and amount of diseased meat condemned during 1922.

ABATTOIR.					PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.			
1922	Number of Animals Slaugh- tered.	No. of Animals found diseased.		Weight in lbs. of Meat Con- demned	Number of Animals Slaugh- tered.	No. of Animals found diseased.		Weight of Meat in lbs. Con- demned
		Tuber- culosis.	Other diseases.			Tuber- culosis.	Other diseases.	
Beasts .....	3,597	403	463	59,024	—	—	—	—
Calves .....	599	2	1	84	—	—	—	—
Sheep.....	1,919	—	2	122	—	—	—	—
Pigs .....	6,443	153	125	6,418	2,743	117	17	1,637

**BAKEHOUSES.**—There are 118 bakehouses on the register—one is underground. Mechanical power is used in 14 instances. Five defects were found during the year and after notice each was remedied.

**UN SOUND FOOD.**—During the year as the result of inspection approximately 16,592 lbs. of fish, 602 lbs. of shell fish, 249 lbs. of rabbits and poultry, and a quantity of other food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**—During the year 187 Formal samples and 1 Informal sample were taken.

The nature of the samples taken with the result of examinations by the Public Analyst are shown in Table 29.

The appended statement shows the action taken in the case of the adulterated samples.

(a)—Legal proceedings instituted under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts :—

Sample 1927.	Milk—5% deficient in Fat	}	Dismissed on Payment of costs, 15/- in each case.
„ 1931.	Milk—10% deficient in Fat		
„ 1932.	Milk—containing 3% added water	}	Fined £1 and 15/- costs.
„ 1846.	Milk—6% deficient in Fat	}	Dismissed on Payment of costs, 15/-.
„ 1943.	Milk—containing 8 grains dirt per gallon.	}	Dismissed on Payment of costs.

(b)—No legal proceedings instituted :—

Sample 2625.	Lime Juice Cordial	...	}	Salicylic Acid 3.5 grains per pint.
„ 2640.	Lime Juice Cordial	...	}	Salicylic Acid 3.7 grains per pint.
„ 2626.	Lemon Squash	...	}	Salicylic Acid 2.0 grains per pint.
„ 2627.	Raspberry Cordial	...	}	Salicylic Acid 2.0 grains per pint.
„ 2952.	Sponge Cake	...	}	Boric Acid 13.9 grains per pound.
„ — .	Liquid Eggs (Informal Sample)...		}	Boric Acid 55 grains per pound.

As stated above no legal proceedings were taken in these cases as it was considered that the amount of adulteration in the formal samples was not such as warranted proceedings.

**MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.**—110 samples of milk were examined during the year, but in no instance was any preservative discovered.

One sample of preserved cream was purchased for analysis. No instance of any infringement of the requirements as to labelling was detected.



**Table 29.**

Number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts and results of analysis by the Public Analyst.

ARTICLE	No. of Samples Taken.	No. found to be genuine.	No. Adul- terated.
Milk ... ..	110	105	5
Butter ... ..	15	15	—
Margarine ... ..	1	1	—
Tea ... ..	11	11	—
Cocoa ... ..	4	4	—
Lard ... ..	4	4	—
Sausages ... ..	6	6	—
Beer and Stout ...	15	15	—
Vinegar ... ..	3	3	—
Cordials ... ..	6	2	4
Custard Powder ...	1	1	—
Ground Almond ...	1	1	—
Mince Meal ... ..	3	3	—
Tinned Foods ... ..	5	5	—
Preserved Cream ...	1	1	—
Sponge Cake... ..	1	—	1
Liquid Egg ... ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	188	177	11

## XI.—GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

**SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.**—The total number of visits paid by three district sanitary inspectors was 6943. Table 30 contains a list of the notices served during 1922 and a record of the defects remedied.

**Table 30.**

Sanitary defects—Number of notices served 1922.

Reason for Inspection and Notice.	Preliminary notices served	Statutory notices served	Number remedied	Number <i>not</i> remedied at end of year.
To clear choked drains and w.c's	209	56	209	0
„ provide new and repair drains	27	9	27	0
„ provide and repair slopstones	64	35	63	1
„ repair w.c's, baths, basins, lavatories, and cisterns .....	106	25	105	1
„ repair roofs to dwelling houses	141	91	139	2
„ cleanse back yards and filthy dwellings .....	12	1	12	0
„ provide sufficient ashpit, ash-place, privy, pail closet, and w.c. accommodation .....	200	78	195	5
„ provide or repair eavesgutters and downspouts .....	170	104	165	5
„ repair pavement in yards and floors in dwellinghouses .....	101	55	93	8
„ remove fowls, pigs, offensive matter from near dwellinghouses .....	11	3	11	0
„ abate overcrowding of dwelling houses .....	0	0	0	0
„ replaster walls and ceilings and prevent dampness of dwelling	166	94	154	12
„ remedy defects in workshops	12	0	12	0
„ remedy defects in cowsheds and dairies .....	1	0	1	0
„ remedy miscellaneous nuisances	248	169	233	15
„ convert to water carriage system .....	8	454	395	59
Totals .. ..	1476	1174	1814	108

**Closet Accommodation.**—At the end of the year 1623 privy middens and 2492 tub and pail closets were estimated to be still in existence in the borough. During the year 45 privy middens and 350 tub and pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

Table 31 shows the estimated number of houses with the various types of sanitary conveniences existent in the borough each year since 1907, and Table 32 the number of conversions completed each year since 1904.

**Table 31.**

The number of houses with the various types of sanitary conveniences existing in the borough.

Year.	Water closet.	Tub and pail closet.	Privy midden.	Total.
1907 ...	6,196	7,150	5,154	18,410
1908 ...	6,503	7,120	4,907	18,530
1909 ...	6,718	7,071	4,795	18,584
1910 ...	7,041	7,028	4,616	18,685
1911 ...	7,626	6,863	4,338	18,827
1912 ...	9,205	5,734	4,019	18,958
1913 ...	10,493	5,058	3,542	19,093
1914 ...	12,316	4,058	2,829	19,203
1915 ...	13,100	3,704	2,529	19,333
1916 ...	13,298	3,592	2,472	19,362
1917 ...	13,455	3,422	2,353	19,230
1918 ...	13,504	3,401	2,325	19,230
1919 ...	13,794	3,259	2,177	19,230
1920 ...	14,447	2,890	1,893	19,230
1921 ...	14,765	2,692	1,818	19,275
1922 ...	15,315	2,492	1,623	19,430

**Table 32.**

The number of conversions to the water carriage system completed each year since 1904.

Year.	Privies.	Tub and pail closets.	Total.
1904	69	67	136
1905	80	64	144
1906	47	19	66
1907	237	125	362
1908	243	24	267
1909	106	38	144
1910	179	33	212
1911	270	129	399
1912	301	691	992
1913	460	646	1,106
1914	691	976	1,658
1915	300	380	680
1916	57	112	169
1917	45	103	148
1918	18	21	39
1919	148	142	290
1920	284	369	653
1921	75	198	273
1922	45	350	395



**Scavenging.**—Removal of house refuse and the emptying of pail closets and privy middens are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department. All of the house and trade dry refuse is now tipped at Parr.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—There are nine offensive trades carried on in the borough. Seven of these are tripe boilers, one a tallow melter, and one a gut scraper.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**—There are five common lodging houses registered for the accommodation of 223 lodgers. During 60 inspections 5 infringements of byelaws were discovered and dealt with.

**HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**—There are only 15 houses registered in the borough as let in lodgings, but there are a considerable number which though not registered are being used for this purpose. These will have to be dealt with as soon as the present house shortage has been overcome.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.**—Factories.—Seven notices of defects remediable under Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. In all 16 inspections were made and all defects remedied.

Workshops :—The number of workshops registered is 181. During the year 371 inspections of these premises were made and as a result 11 notices regarding defects found were issued. All defects found were remedied during the year.

Table 33 shows classes of workshops registered.

Outworkers :—No lists of outworkers were received from employers during the year.

**RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.**—Inspections under this Act are carried out by the Rat Officer. A Corporation rat catcher is not now employed. 12 complaints regarding infested premises were received during the year and all were satisfactorily dealt with. Many other premises were visited and the occupier advised. In no case was it necessary to serve formal notice on the occupier.

**SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1922.**—During the year 551 inspections were made. In 2 instances legal proceedings were instituted for infringements of the Acts, and fines were imposed.

**CANAL BOATS ACT.**—No Canal Boat was inspected during the year.

**Table 33.**  
Registered workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number
1	Dressmakers and mantle making	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
2	Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3	Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
4	Hosiery Knitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Joiners, builders, cabinet-makers and plumbers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
6	Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, coach builders and masons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
7	Weighing machine repairers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
8	Cloggers and boot repairers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
9	Cycle makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	Cooper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11	Tripe Dressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
12	Herbal Brewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
13	Pearl Ash Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
14	Seltzogene, charge maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15	Tea wrapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
16	Drysalter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
17	Leadlight makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18	Cab washing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
19	Saddler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20	Knackers Yard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
21	Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
22	Ice Cream Makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total number of Workshops on Register							181

Table 34 shows the number of houses erected in each ward since 1904.

## HOUSING.

The house shortage in St. Helens is more acute than ever, and conditions under which many of the inhabitants are living are daily becoming worse.

Private families, classified by size of family, rooms occupied, and density of occupation.  
Note.—The following table contains an analysis of the private families within St. Helens C.B. area according to (a) the number of persons in the family, and (b) the number of rooms occupied by the family.

Number of persons in family	Number of private families occupying the following number of rooms.								Total private families.		Rooms occupied.	Density of Occupation.						
									No.	%		Population in private families.	m	n	Average of number of rooms per person.			
															under .3	.3 and under .5	.5 and under .7	.7 and under 1.0
1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 & Over.											
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r		
28	77	65	58	43	20	3	—	294	1.5	294	963	3.28	—	—	1	—	—	—
97	359	589	454	314	168	19	5	2,005	10.2	4,010	7,190	1.79	4	—	190	134	—	—
98	442	913	762	629	279	49	7	3,179	16.1	9,537	12,064	1.26	21	273	1,326	69	—	—
45	275	1,131	927	768	316	42	10	3,514	17.8	14,056	13,923	0.99	180	192	996	4,472	—	—
17	180	976	900	733	289	44	8	3,417	16.0	15,735	12,798	0.81	85	900	4,880	4,515	—	—
3	77	818	782	626	236	28	8	2,578	13.1	15,468	10,648	0.69	108	444	9,528	3,756	—	—
5	48	565	634	474	172	17	14	1,929	9.8	13,503	8,070	0.60	371	3,955	4,438	4,235	—	—
—	23	388	434	357	113	13	7	1,335	6.8	10,680	5,614	0.53	184	3,120	6,312	904	—	—
—	17	212	262	256	72	12	2	833	4.2	7,497	3,562	0.48	180	4,239	2,817	216	—	—
—	3	137	152	139	52	6	—	489	2.5	4,890	2,091	0.43	40	2,880	1,800	170	—	—
—	2	40	68	79	26	3	1	219	1.1	2,409	985	0.41	462	1,617	286	44	—	—
—	1	19	23	35	21	2	1	102	0.5	1,224	484	0.40	240	696	252	36	—	—
—	—	3	9	15	4	—	—	31	0.2	403	145	0.36	39	351	13	—	—	—
—	—	3	3	5	2	1	1	15	0.1	210	87	0.41	84	84	28	—	—	—
15 & over	—	1	3	8	5	—	1	18	0.1	285	98	0.34	113	157	—	15	—	—
Total private families.	293	1,504	5,860	5,471	4,481	1,775	65	19,688	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in private families.	834	5,320	29,395	29,170	24,599	9,294	383	—	—	100,201	—	—	2,111	18,908	32,867	18,566	—	—
Rooms occupied.	287	2,876	17,520	21,862	22,398	11,034	750	—	—	—	78,722	0.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.5	7.6	29.8	27.8	22.8	9.0	0.3	100.0	1921	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.								
	0.5	3.1	20.7	38.7	24.3	9.9	0.8	100.0	1911									

Note.—Where more than one family is enumerated within a structurally separate dwelling, each is classified according to the rooms it severally occupies and not to the total number of rooms in the dwelling. If, as occasionally happens, one of the rooms is shared by two families (the allotment to each family being say 4½ and 3½ in an 8-roomed dwelling) the families are classified to the next higher integral number of rooms (5 and 4 respectively) but in arriving at the totals (column (m) etc.) the actual figures (4½ and 3½) have been used.



Without taking into consideration the number of houses required to re-house persons displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas, there are two immediate needs to be met :—

(a)—housing the increasing population, and

(b)—re-housing tenants who are living in insanitary houses.

Since 1914 the population has increased by 5,625 persons, yet only 385 houses have been built. Allowing an average of 5 persons per house (the average for St. Helens) this means accommodation has been provided for only 1,925 people, leaving 3,700 unprovided for. Again, approximately 600 houses at present tenanted are in such a dilapidated and insanitary condition that they should be closed, and the present occupants re-housed. To supply these two needs at least 1,340 houses are required at once.

Table 34 taken from the census of 1921 gives some very striking figures regarding housing, yet these figures are an underestimate of present day conditions. An examination of this table shows that at the time of the census, 19,688 families, comprising 100,201 persons occupied 78,722 rooms in St. Helens, an average of 0.79 of a room per person. This population was distributed at the following densities :—

2,111 persons occupied less than 0.3 of a room per person.						
18,908	do.	0.3 but less than 0.5	do.			
32,867	do.	0.5 but less than 0.7	do.			
18,566	do.	0.7 but less than 1.0	do.			

Further, if the figure of serious overcrowding be taken to be where the average number of persons in each room is over 3 (and this is one more than the usual standard recognised) it is found that 382 families were living under conditions which necessitated more than this number occupying one room. These families were accommodated as follows :—

70 families comprising 318 persons occupied 1 room per family.						
94	do.	do.	737	do.	2	do.
203	do.	do.	2134	do.	3	do.
15	do.	do.	204	do.	4	do.

Apart from the ill health likely to be caused by overcrowding there is the further danger to health caused by persons living in old dilapidated and insanitary houses. Under ordinary circumstances such houses would be certified as unfit for human habitation, but with the existing shortage of houses they have to remain occupied, the houses receiving only sufficient patch work repairs to remedy the worst defects. To insist on thorough repairs is hopeless.

During 1922, only 165 houses were erected in the borough. Of these 162 were the completion of the municipal housing scheme of 200 houses on the Windlehurst Estate. The total number of applications received for Windlehurst houses was 1243. Of these 287 were accommodated either at Windlehurst or by interchange of houses in other parts of the town. Of the remainder, 54 were applicants from outside the borough, and 902 applicants residing in the borough. 708 of the applications from persons residing in the borough were from married people living in lodgings. These figures provide a further commentary on housing conditions in St. Helens.

It is unfortunate that during the current year, with the new Housing Act necessitating new conditions, further delay has been unavoidable. There are now signs that some progress is being made, but it is very slow. 1340 houses were required at the end of 1922 and the population is still increasing.

The work carried out by the Department during the year under the Public Health and Housing Acts and Housing Regulations was as follows :—

#### 1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	1355
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	408
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	258

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .....	783
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919 .....	Nil.
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts,	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	570
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners .....	513
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .....	31
C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 .....	Nil.



**Table 35.**

The wards of the borough in which dwelling houses have been erected during the years mentioned.

Year.	North Eccleston	South Eccleston	Central	North Windle	South Windle	Hardshaw	East Sutton	West Sutton	Parr	Total
1904	105	53	7	37	18	47	59	1	70	395
1905	19	93	1	44	16	90	42	10	54	366
1906	11	51	—	31	13	31	73	24	39	260
1907	22	38	—	26	—	22	77	3	29	219
1908	2	52	—	4	2	27	22	—	20	127
1909	—	36	—	10	—	10	6	3	10	75
1910	2	31	—	10	—	24	18	—	25	110
1911	14	20	—	—	—	30	75	26	12	177
1912	35	28	—	4	—	26	28	58	1	180
1913	10	31	—	—	3	19	14	99	6	182
1914	10	42	—	9	16	14	20	63	29	203
1915	6	9	—	26	1	2	8	25	27	104
1916	0	12	—	1	1	2	4	16	16	52
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1919	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	—	1	—	41	—	—	—	6	—	48
1922	—	1	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	165

